

THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

SEPTEMBER, 1945
VOLUME XXXV NUMBER 9



Top pen of registered Columbia rams in the 1945 National Ram Sale. Consignor, State College of Washington (E. J. Warwick of College shown). Purchaser, Mrs. M. Gilbreath, Monte Vista, Colorado. Price, \$125 a head.



Top pen of Rambouillet range rams in the 1945 National Ram Sale. Consignor, John K. Mad-Rambouillet Farm (W. C. Ol-Manager, right), Mt. Pleasant, Utah. Purchaser, Wynn S. Pen (left), Collinston, Utah. Price, \$100 a head.



Top pen of Panama rams in the 1945 National Ram Sale. Consignor, Tom Bell, Rupert, Idaho. Purchaser, G. N. Winder (shown), Craig, Colorado. Price, \$87.50 a head.



Top pen of 5 registered Hampshire rams in the 1945 National Ram Sale. Consignors, Matthews Bros. (Tim Matthews, right), Ovid, Idaho. Purchaser, Charles F. Jacobs (left), Norwood, Colorado. Price, \$100 a head.

Top pen of 5 registered Suffolk rams in the 1945 National Ram Sale. Consignor, Dave M. Waddell, Amity, Oregon. Purchaser, W. A. Robertson, Lander, Wyoming. Price, \$165 a head.



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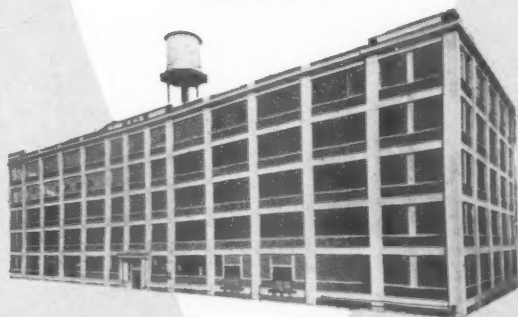
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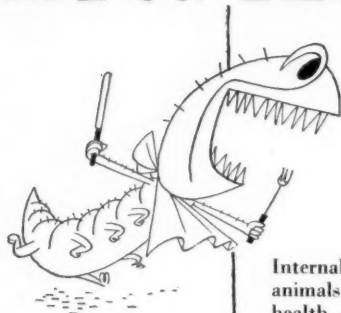
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The Cutting Chute

THE COVER

Some of the high-stepping pens of rams sold in the 30th National Ram Sale are featured on this month's cover. For details of the sale, please turn to page 11.

Former Secretary Attends Ram Sale

F. R. Marshall, former secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, was a visitor at the National Ram Sale this year and also attended meetings of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association and the Board of Directors of the American Wool Council. The Marshalls now own and operate an orange grove in Pomona, California.

Cohama Advertising Basis of Complaint

The Federal Trade Commission recently issued a complaint against Cohn-Hall-Marx Company of New York, who have started an intensive campaign to promote the sale of Cohama Nylon fleece, on the grounds that misleading information about this product has been used in their advertising.

The company claimed that garments made of this fabric would be "100 per cent warmer than wool in winter" and "100 per cent cooler in summer"; that the fabric possesses the property of indestructibility and that its fleecy part does not wear off as in wool; that the "pile actually replaces itself upon wearing"; that "a coat of nylon fleece practically replaces a rain coat."

Information for the basis of this complaint was furnished the F.T.C. by the American Wool Council.

Russian Relief Fund

In connection with the rehabilitation work in Birobidjan, the Jewish Autonomous Region of the U.S.S.R., the American Committee (Ambijan) is asking for assistance from American sheep producers. This committee is planning on shipping registered and other desirable sheep for placing on school farms where 3,500 Russian orphans are already located and where several more thousands are expected to be sent later. Anyone desiring to make contributions as individuals to this fund should get in touch with the Ambijan Committee, 103 Park Avenue, New York City, New York.

First Licensed Artificial Insemination Technicians in Idaho

Twelve students completed a short course in artificial insemination technique at the University of Idaho College of Agriculture in June this year. Six of them, deciding to do commercial work, took the state board examination to become the first licensed technicians in the United States in this type of breeding. While artificial insemination, particularly for cattle, is widely practiced over the United States, Idaho is the first state to regulate it.

The National Wool Grower

Rationing of Farm Implement Tires Ends

The rationing of all farm implement and industrial type tires ended at midnight August 20, 1945.

End of Priorities Control System

The War Production Board on August 22 took action looking toward the end of the wartime priorities control system, including the controlled materials plan, and substituted a new system of preference ratings to be used in limited cases to break bottlenecks in reconversion and insure, when necessary, continued production and services.

Disposal of Surplus Trucks

The Surplus Property Board on August 29 announced that it had ceased allocating surplus trucks to farmers and farm cooperatives and would release for regular disposal all trucks recently allocated to farmers and not yet sold. Farmers who wish to purchase these surplus trucks should contact a local truck dealer, as the vehicles will be disposed of through normal channels with no need for certification.

Chicago Livestock Shows

The Chicago Market Feeder Cattle Show will be held at the Union Stock Yards on Monday and Tuesday, August 15 and 16. Prize lists totaling \$5,320 are announced for this event, which is sponsored by the Union Stockyards and Transit Company, operators of the Chicago market, and by the Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn breed associations. This is the first such show to be held at the Chicago market.

The 4th annual Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition will be held at the stockyards December 1 to 6. This show has been held for the past three years in place of the International Livestock Exposition, which was canceled in 1942 for the duration of the war. The show features competition for steers, lambs, and hogs shown individually and in carlots. A junior livestock feeding contest is also run in connection with this show. Premium lists will be sent upon request by B. H. Heide, 117 Exchange Building, Union Stockyards, Chicago. Entries close November 1.

Fire Prevention Week

The week of October 7 to 13 has been proclaimed by President Truman as Fire Prevention Week. During the past year fire losses in this country exceeded \$450,000,000, or a little less than \$4 per capita, 20 per cent of this loss occurred on the nation's farms.

New Headquarters for Columbia Sheep Association

Fargo, North Dakota, is now the headquarters of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association. M. L. Buchanan, associate professor of animal husbandry at the North Dakota Agricultural College, was recently appointed secretary of the association to succeed R. E. Brown. The headquarters of the association were formerly at Bozeman, Montana, where its President W. A. Dencke resides.

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Vestel Askew, San Angelo, Texas
Don Clyde, Heber, Utah
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California Wool Growers Association
595 Mission Street, San Francisco
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W. P. Wing, Secretary
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Idaho Wool Growers Association
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John Widdoss, President
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary
Wyoming Wool Growers Association
McKinley
John A. Reed, President
J. B. Wilson, Secretary

breed association at present which requires inspection of animals before they are recorded.

The Carl Raymond Gray Scholarships

More than 4,500 farm boys and girls in eleven western and midwestern states have been awarded Carl Raymond Gray scholarships by the Union Pacific during the last 25 years. The establishment of this award has recently been featured in a pamphlet published by the railroad. The book also contains a tribute to the late Mr. Gray who, as Union Pacific president, established the awards in 1921, and other interesting material and pictures.

Southdowns in Nevada

The American Southdown Breeders Association reports that W. D. Murray of Reno, Nevada, recently purchased a flock of Southdowns from the estate of the late Major and Mrs. T. T. Taylor.

Abuses in Grain to be Corrected

Steps were taken by the Office of Price Administration on August 17 to halt the pyramiding of merchandising allowances established for sales of corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums in carload quantities. It was found that under the regulations providing for maximum markups, service charges and other cost allowances, certain abuses had arisen. To reduce such practices, the O.P.A.'s action requires that "each seller of a carload quantity of any of the four grains must deliver to the purchaser an invoice or confirmation of the purchase or sale, which invoice or confirmation must show (1) the name and address of the person performing the service or taking the markup, (2) the nature of the service being performed, or the markup taken and (3) the amount being added to the maximum price of the commodity.

Ammunition

Hunters may purchase 8 boxes of ammunition this season, the same amount as authorized last year, with supplementary amounts permitted to farmers, ranchers and trappers, the War Production Board announced on August 31, 1945.

On signing a certificate, hunters are permitted to buy 150 rounds of .22 caliber rim-fire cartridges, 40 rounds of center-fire ammunition (or 50 rounds of the type usually packaged 50 to the box), and 100 shotgun shells of any gauge.

Farmers, ranchers, professional hunters and trappers, as well as Alaskans, Eskimos, and others dependent on hunting or protection of their crops and livestock for a livelihood, are permitted, on signing a certificate, to buy somewhat more (amount not definitely stated) than the above quantities of civilian ammunition.

Despite the present relaxation of the ammunition order, the W.P.B. warns that cartridges and shells will continue to be scarce because of continuing shortages of lead.

GIVE TO YOUR COMMUNITY WAR FUND

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VOL. XXXV

NUMBER 9

SEPTEMBER, 1945

509 Pacific National Life Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

J. M. Jones
Irene Young

Editors

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 28, 1918.

The National Wool Grower

More Problems

National Executive Committee
Considers Current and Future
Association Work

REPERCUSSIONS from the lamb subsidy program were heard at the midsummer meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association in Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 20, 1945, and great concern was also voiced over the rapidly expanding policy of the Forest Service in reducing numbers of stock permitted to graze on the forest, and over the wool situation.

Lamb Subsidy Program

Chief grievance in connection with the new lamb subsidy program, effective August 5, which provides for payments direct to producers, was that in some areas, Oregon and Montana particularly, producers had contracted the bulk of their feeder lambs prior to the initiation of the program, and that while in some instances the subsidy payment was reflected in an increased contract price, in many instances the appropriation made for the benefit of producers and feeders would go to others. Earnest pleas were made by the officials of the Oregon and Montana associations that every effort be made to have some method devised whereby the subsidy would reach the original producers of the lambs contracted prior to August 5.

President Winder told the committee the story of the fight for the relief of the lamb industry; how the Lamb Industry Committee, made up of representatives of all branches of the industry, was set up in conformity with the resolution passed at the annual convention of the Association in Fort Worth, Texas, last January; how it had asked for an increase in the ceiling prices on dressed lamb to make it possible for the sheepmen to operate at a profit and, failing in that, had asked for what seemed to be the only method of obtaining relief under current governmental policies—a direct subsidy to the producer. He also told, with supporting statements by Legislative Chairman J. B. Wilson and Secretary Jones, how the

National Association had “stuck its neck out” in informing members of the industry through the National Wool Grower, through special wires and releases to the state associations, and through the press that relief was coming in some form, even though it had no definite assurance to back up such statements. Attempts had been made, the officials said, to have the Department of Agriculture do something to make it possible for the men who had contracted their lambs prior to the announcement of the program to receive the subsidy payment. On account of difficulties of administration it was reported that such procedure was practically impossible.

As a solution of the problem it was suggested by some executive committeemen that the men who had the lambs under contract split the subsidy payment with the original producer where the contract price did not reflect such payment.

The committee instructed that Secretary Anderson be asked to furnish a statement of the Department of Agriculture's findings in connection with the problem of getting the subsidy back to the original producer and that this statement be released through the press.

The committee also directed that an investigation be started immediately by the Association to determine the causes of the serious break in the lamb market, as it did not seem warranted.

Forest Service Policies

Forest Service policies were the subject of a special meeting of the committee held at 9:30 a.m., Monday the 20th. The discussion showed there is firm conviction in the minds of many growers that the Forest Service has set a definite policy in regard to cuts and that the actual condition of the range carries very little weight in the matter. It was felt by some sheepmen that the Forest Service was not confining itself

merely to cuts in permitted numbers above the locally established limits, as announced earlier this year, but have also started on a course of reducing livestock numbers without any definite reason in some cases.

Some of the grievances brought before the committee were: that the Forest Service seems to believe that cuts—cuts made in the guise of overgrazing when the weights of lambs leaving the forest in the fall indicated that the areas involved were improving rather than deteriorating; cuts made to provide more recreational areas without regard for the economy of the states affected; cuts made without any definite reason being given—are the cure-all for all forest grazing ills; that livestock men have purchased commensurability and livestock, and now with the cuts being made, they are left with commensurability which they had to have to get on the forest; that the Forest Service law is one of the shortest laws creating any government bureau and, as a result, a vast number of regulations and rules have been built up by the Forest Service without consideration of the livestock interests.

While it was felt that the individual stock owner would have to make his own fight against proposed reductions, the enactment of a law that would provide the necessary stability in the livestock industry was requested, and the Executive Committee authorized President Winder to appoint representatives of the National Wool Growers Association to work with the various forest committees in the respective states and the American National Livestock Association in formulating, for the consideration of Congress, legislation that will stabilize the livestock business on the forests.

The Wool Program

An investigation of the entire wool situation will be started this fall by the special Senate sub-committee on wool of which Senator O'Mahoney of Wy-

oming is chairman, Mr. Wilson told members of the committee, and the solution of some of the difficult problems in that branch of the industry was expected as a result of this Senate Committee's study.

Meanwhile, Mr. Wilson pointed out, the Commodity Credit Corporation is committed to the purchase of the domestic wool clip at ceiling prices until June 30, 1946, and that an effort would be made to have that program continued.

With the greatly reduced military contracts, the only outlet for domestic wool at present prices, Mr. Wilson said the industry was faced with a large accumulation of domestic wools. Relief for the situation, he said, resolved itself into three major forms: (1) an increase in the tariff which, in his opinion, was the only sound way to approach the problem; (2) the establishment of a quota system of imports on the basis of the average wool consumption in this country over a period of say, 20 to 50 years; (3) an outright subsidy to producers of wool.

All of these matters, Mr. Wilson said, would be considered by the Senate Investigating Committee. The success of that committee's work, Mr. Wilson pointed out, would depend largely on the full and active support of officials and members of sheepmen's organizations.

Wool Freight Case

Dr. H. C. Gardiner, chairman of the Association's wool freight rate committee, said that Docket 28863, The Investigation of Wool Freight Rates, had been reinstated by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Exhibits in the case, Dr. Gardiner stated, were to be presented to the Commission not later than November 1, and hearings were slated to start January 9, 1946, in Chicago and be continued at dates to be announced at Fort Worth, Denver, Salt Lake City, Portland, and San Francisco.

A preliminary meeting of counsel and others interested in the wool growers' case was being held in Denver, August 23 to 25, to consider the strategy to be followed in assembling and presenting the testimony, Dr. Gardiner said.

State secretaries were urged to give immediate attention to the furnishing of material requested by Charles E. Blaine, traffic manager for the Association, as early as possible.

81st ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association selected Salt Lake City, Utah, as the site for the association's 81st annual meeting. January 27, 28, 29 and 30 have been set as the tentative dates.

Withdrawal of Fish and Wildlife Service in Utah and South Dakota

Secretaries H. J. Devereaux (South Dakota) and James A. Hooper (Utah) told of the closing of predator control work of the Fish and Wildlife Service in Utah and South Dakota because these states have bounty laws.

On motion by Mr. Devereaux, seconded by Mr. Hooper, the Executive Committee moved that the National Wool Growers Association request the Wash-

ington office of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to reinstate the Fish and Wildlife Service program in Utah and South Dakota on a basis comparable to that of the past few years—or in lieu, thereof that the respective states be allocated federal funds in like amounts to those used by the Fish and Wildlife Service in the respective states during previous years, for use by the state agency which is charged with the administration of the Predatory Animal Control Program.

National Wool Show Trophy

As the National Wool Growers Association elected at its 1945 convention to become the official sponsor of the National Wool Show which is held in conjunction with the National Western Stock Show, the committee directed that a suitable plaque be purchased by the National Wool Growers Association to be awarded to the consignor of the grand champion fleece of the National Wool Show; that the winner's name be engraved on the trophy; that when the trophy is filled with names it go to the National Wool Show headquarters and a new trophy be purchased by the National Association that the idea may be perpetuated.

Washington Office Closed

On account of the inability to secure competent help with the present funds available for work in Washington, D.C., Mr. Wilson reported that the offices set up by the Association in the Woodward Building had been closed, and that the work in the nation's capitol would be conducted from the Raleigh Hotel when Association officers and representatives were there.

Tribute to Mac Hoke and O. M. Plummer

Silent tribute was paid to the memory of the late Mac Hoke, a vice president of the Association, by the Executive Committee, who instructed that proper resolutions be framed for the record and for the families of Mr. Hoke and the late O. M. Plummer, manager of the Pacific International Livestock Show.

President Winder presided at all sessions of the Committee, and all affiliated stated associations were represented except Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

1945

September 17: Business meeting, Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Casper, Wyoming.

September 18-19: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.

September 20: Idaho Purebred Sheep Sale, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

September 29: Pocatello Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.

October 23-24: National Columbia Show and Sale, Minot, North Dakota.

November 3-7: Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

November 15-16: California Wool Growers' Convention, San Francisco.

December 1-5: Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, California.

December 1-6: Chicago Market Fat Stock Show and Carlot Competition.

1946

January 27-30 (tentative): Annual Convention, National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

May 12: Far Western International Sheep Dog Trials, Galt, California.

May 13-14: California Ram Sale and Show, Galt, California.

Wool Promotion Reviewed

Board of Directors of the American Wool Council in Midsummer Meetings

THE review of the work of the American Wool Council during the first part of 1945 as presented by Executive Director F. E. Ackerman at the first of two meetings held by the Board of Directors of the Council on August 19 and 20 in Salt Lake City is given in this issue.

In addition to the facts set forth there, Mr. Ackerman called the board's attention to the invitation of the International Wool Secretariat, the organization set up by the Australian, New Zealand, and South African growers to promote the use of wool, to join them in their work in the United States. They propose, Mr. Ackerman said, to spend approximately \$200,000 annually in this country.

After considerable discussion, the board asked that more detailed information be obtained on the program planned by the Secretariat for presentation at the January meeting of the Council. It was also suggested that a member of the Secretariat be invited to attend that meeting.

Research Work

The board also directed that Messrs. J. B. Wilson, F. E. Ackerman, and J. M. Jones conclude arrangements with Dr. Milton Harris, who has set up a modern scientific laboratory in Washington, D.C., to handle the Council's wool research program. The purpose of this work, as outlined by Mr. Ackerman, is to make wool more useful to the public in more different ways. The information achieved through this research program will be put out in easy comprehensible form for the use of manufacturers and textile workers.

Re-drafting of Constitution

Tentative proposals for the simplification of the constitution of the American Wool Council were discussed by the Board of Directors, who directed that the new form be presented for consideration by the members of the Council at their annual meeting next January.

President R. C. Rich presided at the Board of Directors' meeting, and members present included: Vice President J. B. Wilson; Secretary J. M. Jones; Executive Director F. E. Ackerman; W. P. Wing, California; Ralph R. Reeves, substituting for J. S. Hofmann, Colorado; C. O. Hansen, Montana; W. A. Holt, Oregon; Vestel Askew, Texas; H. J. Devereaux, South Dakota; John A. Reed, Wyoming; and G. N. Winder of the National Wool Growers Association.

Others present included James A.

Hooper of the National Wool Marketing Corporation; Dr. H. C. Gardiner, American Hampshire Sheep Association; Garland Russell and Paul Etchepare of Swift and Company; A. C. Allen and L. W. Clough, Colorado; Thomas H. Gooding and L. L. Breckenridge of Idaho; Wallace Kingsbury and Sylvan J. Pauly, Montana; Wayne C. Stewart, Oregon; Ray W. Willoughby, Texas; Walter Gooding of the Inland Wool Company, Salt Lake City; and William B. Bliss of Forte, Dupee, Sawyer Company.

The Executive Director's Report

THE American Wool Council is approaching the fifth year of its existence. During the greater part of that period, its operations have been governed by world-wide war conditions in which, for four years, this country has played a major role.

Postwar Problems

It is apparent that the last phase of the war is rapidly drawing to a close and that all agriculture and industry must turn its full attention toward the problems of a postwar world in which social and political changes will affect fundamentally the structure of manufacturing and merchandising practices.

Time takes on a new significance as a result of the tremendous advances in air transportation, which will quicken both our domestic and import trade. There is little doubt that air transport will, in effect, place British, French and Belgian textile manufacturers as near our markets as are our domestic producers.

The effect of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act upon our domestic industries and especially upon the wool growing and the wool textile industries can only be evaluated after the government has exercised the power given it to reduce existing tariffs 50 per cent.

The method of disposing of the world surpluses of wool, and especially the great surplus of Australasian wool, will have a profound effect upon the future

of our domestic wool growing and wool textile industries. A plan has been evolved recently at a conference of British Empire wool growers in London, and this plan is now being submitted to the governments of the Dominions concerned. Only after it has been accepted will the proposed plan be made public. Broadly speaking, it is said to provide for the controlled and orderly distribution of the surplus of British wools with the current annual clip, over a period of years, to prevent any disastrous decline in wool prices such as would follow unrestricted sales.

The radical change in the British Government, resulting from the recent elections, may change fundamentally the relation between government and private business in the British Empire, and it must be borne in mind that the wool growing and wool textile manufacturing industries are a basic part of British Empire economy and of her domestic and export trade.

Synthetic Fiber Competition

From the angle of direct competition, the wool industries must recognize that the postwar period will see a continuous "battle of the fibers." The production of chemical fibers, i.e., nylon, vinylon, etc., and of the cellulose rayon fibers has increased enormously during the war and, especially as regards the chemical fibers, will show a further increase after the war.

It would be worse than shortsightedness to disregard the effect of these fibers, alone or in combination, upon the fabric market, in apparel, coverings, drapes, upholstery, and, in fact, for all purposes in which fibers and fabrics play a part.

It would be equally shortsighted to conduct a promotional program for wool based on attacking synthetic-fiber competition. Aside from the weakness of such a program, which in the end would alienate the public, it would diminish, rather than preserve, in the consumer's mind, the actual superiority of wool over all other fibers.

The basis of a successful program for wool promotion is to keep the public informed constantly and affirmatively of the superiority of wool. The competitors of wool are now, and should be, kept in the position of being imitators. Where wool is attacked through dishonest statements and comparisons, a defense should be made, but at all times this should be but a minor part of an affirmative, dynamic, educational and promotional program.

Despite the limitations resulting from wartime conditions, this has always been the basis of the operations of the council. At the present time, even on its limited appropriations which have been expended carefully and with a constant eye toward economy, the American Wool Council today conducts the following services:

News Service—Two news services to press associations and the consumer and trade press under the captions of "Woolfacts" and "Fabrics and Fashions" are maintained. Releases average four per month and have an average distribution to 1500 dailies and periodicals.

Special Articles—We are constantly being requested to write special articles for the trade and general press. We meet these requests whenever possible.

Pictorial Service—In order to meet the requirements of fashion editors of magazines and fashion pages of daily newspapers, we issue, on an average of four times a year, a series of photographs of men's women's and children's fashions in worsteds and woolens. We do not believe that any other similar service exceeds that of the Council from the standpoint of acceptance and of national distribution in the leading publications of the country.

Merchandising Service—The Council issues, at intervals, to buying offices of retail stores, to individual retail stores, to fashion authorities and to worsted and woolen textile mills, a review of the situation with respect to wool as a fiber and in textiles. During the war these releases have had to do particularly with questions of supply and demand and the effect of Government orders upon availability of fabrics—their textures, weights and colors.

Educational Service—We have compiled

(Continued on page 37)

"A Capsule Course on Wool"



One of the amusing illustrations of "A Capsule Course on Wool," by Sheila Beckett.

"A Capsule Course on Wool," a compact text for salespeople, consumers, home economists and students, has just been published by the American Wool Council.

Subtitled "Nature's Golden Fleece," the twenty-page booklet uses amusing drawings by Sheila Beckett to illustrate the properties of wool, the steps in its manufacture into fabrics, and the proper care of those fabrics.

Technical terms, the various finishes of woolen fabrics, the manufacturing processes, the distinction between woolens and worsteds, the necessity for, and requirements of, the Wool Products Labeling Act, the special qualities of the wool fiber, and the proper methods for care and cleaning of woolens, are described in terms easily understood by the layman.

"Because wool is so important in our lives," the preface to the Capsule Course points out, "everyone should know where it comes from, its inherent qualities, how it is made, and how to care for it."

"In laboratories throughout the country, in mills and in technical institutions, scientists are studying wool—its thermal qualities, its resistance to shrinkage and wrinkling, and its adaptability to new weaves and new tex-

tures," the preface continues. "The postwar world will be a world of flight and of travel; clothing which will meet the requirements of high altitudes and rapidly changing temperatures must be designed. Utility determined by scientific tests and experiments will determine styles of garments rather than the whims of fashion. And in the new clothing world of comfort and utility, wool is man's chief reliance."

The strength, resilience and absorbent and insulating qualities of wool are explained in terms of the physical structure of the wool fiber as seen under a microscope.

"The great recent strides in consumer education, the growth of home economics as a profession, and the intelligent training of salespeople in the properties of the clothing they handle have all contributed to more intelligent and discriminating selection of clothing," says the American Wool Council. "Consumers are more and more aware that the usefulness, durability and appearance of the garments they buy depend in large part on the qualities of the fiber from which they are made. The newly issued 'Capsule Course on Wool' is intended to give succinct and accurate information on wool, the foremost clothing fiber."

U. S. D. A. Reorganized

ESTABLISHMENT of the Production and Marketing Administration into which is consolidated more than a dozen offices and other agencies of the Department of Agriculture was announced August 18, 1945 by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in a reorganization designed to centralize responsibility for commodity programs and actions.

The new administration began functioning August 20.

Secretary Anderson designated Under Secretary of Agriculture John B. Hutson to serve as administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration with G. G. Armstrong as deputy administrator. R. W. Maycock was named as assistant administrator for fiscal and administrative control; C. W. Kitchen as assistant administrator for regulatory and inspection work, and Col. R. L. Harrison assistant administrator for inventory management. Designated as staff officers are J. B. Hasselman, director of information; H. B. Boyd, director of price; D. A. Fitzgerald, director of requirements and allocations; and E. B. Black, transportation officer.

The Production and Marketing Administration consists of 10 commodity branches, a number of functional branches and an overall field service branch which will carry to the field, through state and county agricultural committees, programs dealing directly with farmers. It also includes the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. H. E. Reed is director of the livestock branch.

As administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, Mr. Hutson will also serve as president of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The Production and Marketing Administration consolidates into a single unit of the Department of Agriculture the following: The Office of Basic Commodities, the Office of Supply, the Office of the President of the Commodity Credit Corporation; the Office of the Manager and the Secretary of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Office of Marketing Services, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the Office of Requirements and Allocations, the Office of Price, the Office of Transportation, the Office of Materials and Facilities, the Office of Labor, the Of-

fice of Home Food Supply, the Office of Investigatory Services, and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation which is in the process of liquidation.

Under the new organization, it is contemplated that eventually the field offices of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the Office of Supply and the field personnel of the Office of Marketing Services will be consolidated into state offices under a state director of Field Service for the Production and Marketing Administration. This consolidation in the field will take place only as personnel and space problems can be worked out. The program functions of the regional offices of the Office of Supply will eventually be transferred to the state offices. During the transition period these regional offices will report to the assistant administrator for fiscal and administrative control. The field officers of the Commodity Credit Corporation handling storage, shipping

and accounting work for grain, cotton and sugar, and the field offices of the Office of Marketing Services concerned with regulatory, grading, inspection and market news work will be continued. These field offices will be attached to the respective commodity branches of the Production and Marketing Administration responsible for the particular commodities involved.

The organizational structure of the Production and Marketing Administration is based on recommendations made after several week's study by a committee on Organization headed by Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State College. In addition to key Department of Agriculture officials, the committee included J. W. Tapp, vice president of the Bank of America; G. B. Thorne, vice president of Wilson & Company; and Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz, executive secretary of the National Cheese Institute.

Changes In Breed Types

By S. W. McClure

I have attended 29 National Ram Sales out of the thirty so far held. It has been most interesting to note the change of type that has taken place in each breed during the 29 years. These changes have been in response to the demand of the buyers.

Rambouillets

At the first sale 30 years ago we could not sell a Rambouillet stud ram unless he had three neck folds, some wrinkles behind the shoulder and a rosette around the tail and carried very greasy wool. If the wool was not greasy enough, a little oil was added to make it conform to existing standards. A little later the studs were changed to a smooth body and three heavy neck folds. Later on they switched to a ram with one big neck fold and two smaller ones. Now for the past several years nothing is wanted but a big smooth ram without a wrinkle and a light shrinking fleece. The first smooth ram we ever sold at a fancy price was 'Ted,' consigned by Mr. Butterfield and bought by Bullard Brothers for \$3,000. He was a top ram then and would be today.

At this last sale, the Rambouillets were not up to standard. Outstanding studs were very scarce and better than

average rams were not numerous. In the smaller pens, however, were many very fine sheep that classed well up with other sales.

Hampshires

The Hampshires were an outstanding lot and showed improvement over last year, which is saying a great deal. There were many stud Hampshires of great merit and, while they sold at good prices, they were not too high. As usual, Mr. Nelson of Colorado took the top ram at \$1250, and I suspect he is worth the money. Other rams of high quality sold at a lower price and will work improvement in the breed.

The pens of yearlings and lambs sold well and were a credit to any breed. The present-day Hampshire stands up better on a longer leg which makes him more active. His neck is a bit longer and he carries his head well up, which is necessary in any useful sheep. Most of the wool is gone from the face and ears, and in a few years he will again be a blackface sheep. The little pudgy, big-headed, short-legged Hampshire could not stand the competition of the Suffolk, and I hope he is gone forever. Hampshires were easy to sell this year and buyers wanted them.

Suffolks

The Suffolks were a good lot and sold at fair prices with several very good stud rams. Again Mr. Nelson was the high buyer and took away a real ram. The tag end in the Suffolks was very small and they were got up in nice condition to give good service. As I am no longer a breeder I can fairly express my opinion, and that is that we now have two distinct types of Suffolks—the short-legged blocky fellow like the old-time Hampshire, and the upstanding stylish sheep like the original Suffolk. The shortest legged, pudgiest ram in the sale was a Suffolk. I suspect that if we make this Suffolk too short-legged and short-necked he will lose the very characters for which that sheep is noted.

While most Suffolk breeders of course are adhering to type, I thought the Finch rams and those from the University of Idaho came the nearest to true Suffolk type of anything in the sale. In fact, the University pen of 5 Suffolks was among the best pens we ever sold. Charlie Redd got them for \$127 each, not their full value.

Panamas

Laidlaw and Brockie's Panamas were their usual good sheep. Wherever they are used, the buyers come back for more. This is the truest measure of their value. We have men who have bought them so often that when they come in the ring the auctioneer knows just where to look for bids. Of all the so-called crossbreds that come to the Salt Lake sale, these Panamas are the most sought after when they are put up in nice condition. They carry the best heads of any of the so-called crosses.

Of course, Panamas are no longer crossbreds. They are just as much a pure breed as any breed in the sale. They have been bred pure for some 35 years. Old English authorities that made all of our blackface breeds claimed that four crosses gave a purebred. For all practical purposes I am sure this is true.

Columbias

For the first time we had a good show of Columbias at Salt Lake. Some of them were excellent sheep, notably the ram consigned by Ernest White of Montana and the two rams from Washington State College, and one from Utah State

College, also two or three others from private breeders.

This breed has had more scientific work put on its creation than any other breed that exists today. For more than 30 years the government has spent thousands of dollars bringing it to perfection. Every step in its foundation is a matter of record. These Columbias are big sheep as they must be, coming from the Lincoln and Rambouillet. They must be kept big, as their purpose is to produce ewes to be mated to blackface rams to produce 100-pound lambs. Idaho has found out that our big lambs come only from big, heavy milking ewes.

I am particularly interested in this breed because I sat in at its foundation before the first ram sale was started more than 30 years ago. I may therefore criticize it in a friendly spirit. First, some of these rams had big, ungainly, bare heads. One was as red faced as Winston Churchill, the kind of faces we used to see on Leicesters. Some of them were light boned. All of them had good size and carried heavy fleeces of bright crossbred wool. These fleeces seemed rather more uniform than was to be expected. The wool was of good length, but the tendency is toward too much wool rather than too little.

Were I breeding Columbias, I should place the emphasis on carcass, prolificacy, and milking ability first and get a fleece of just fair weight. This kind of sheep will work in a zone where 65 per cent of the income will be from lambs. I suspect that when breeders become better acquainted with the Columbia it will take a very large place in our sheep industry—especially so if breeders will see to it that the National Ram Sale has a good offering each year.

Corriedales

Not many Corriedales were on sale, but they all carried wonderful fleeces and seem to be getting larger and more rugged under our American breeders. It just happens that Salt Lake City is not a good market for Corriedales—most buyers who want them buy at other sales.

Crossbreds

Dr. Gardiner had several pens of Columbia-Rambouillet crosses. These rams were in range condition and had

not been fitted. It seemed to me that for many sections they were an ideal lot with very heavy fleeces of half blood wool. Texas and the fine-wool sections should find them useful. Another cross of Columbia will make them a wonderful sheep.

Nothing remains but the Suffolk-Hampshire crosses and if they are not ideal range rams, then I have guessed wide of the mark. They seem to be exactly 50 per cent Suffolk and 50 per cent Hampshire, or a perfect cross—very uniform as to type—big, active, thick sheep. Here in Idaho we use many of them and ship heavy lambs.

Those who ran the National Ram Sale are to be congratulated on the smooth manner in which it is handled. Not a moment lost—sheep constantly coming into and out of the ring, fine light, comfortable seats, lots of room, a good place for sheepmen to spend two days.

In Memoriam

O. M. Plummer

O. M. Plummer, guiding genius of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition and its secretary-manager for over 30 years, died at his home in Portland, Oregon, August 5, 1945, in his 76th year, after a long illness. Surviving him are his widow, two daughters, a son, four grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

He went to Portland as a boy, worked on the O. R. & N. docks, became bookkeeper for the Portland Stockyards Company, an organization which later he and others owned.

He was one of the founders of the great livestock classic, the Pacific International, and to him more than to any other man was its development due. His dream came true in that show and he worked tirelessly for its success. No detail was too small for his attention, and he built a well balanced show which provided an honoring place for great beef and dairy herds, for sheep and hogs.

He was deeply interested in 4-H Club work; he was a director of the National Livestock and Meat Board and was a member of many livestock associations all over the country.—*Reprinted from Western Livestock Journal.*

Higher Prices and Top Quality Feature 30th National Ram Sale

THE 30th National Ram Sale at North Salt Lake, August 21 and 22, was somewhat different from the first sale held back in 1916 at the Salt Lake Fair Grounds—a four-day event with shipments arriving as far as two weeks ahead of the sale and from as far east as Michigan and Wisconsin. The 1916 National Ram Sale proved such a successful experiment that it was made an annual event and was also the parent of countless ram sales which have come into existence all over the country.

Dr. S. W. McClure of Bliss, Idaho, was secretary of the National Wool Growers Association back in 1916 when the first ram sale was held. He has missed attending only one since and was quite lavish in his praise of this year's sale, which he said was one of the best. He also said the quality of the rams was the best ever offered.

The average price per head this year, \$13.34 higher than last year's average, is one barometer of confidence in the future and is also indicative of the producer's desire to improve his flock with highest quality breeding stock.

The average price this year was \$67.59 for 1242 head compared to 1723 head at an average of \$54.25 in last year's sale.

Suffolks

The largest increase over last year's prices was in the Suffolk breed, in which the recovery from the 1944 drop was more than made up at this year's sale. This year 288 head sold at an average price of \$92.16 compared to 471 head at \$63.61 in the 1944 sale. Two stud rams brought \$1000 each. One ram bringing this price was an imported two-year-old, sold by H. L. Finch & Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho, to G. N. Nelson, Eagle, Colorado. The other was a ram lamb sold by Charles Howland of Cambridge, Idaho, to Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho. Top registered pen of five Suffolks was sold for \$165 each by Dave M. Waddell, Amity, Oregon, to W. A. Robertson, Lander, Wyoming. Top range pen of ten head brought \$105 each and was sold by L. J. Predmore, Rupert, Idaho, to W. O. Collard, Huntsville, Utah.



Top ram of the 1945 National Ram Sale, a Hampshire stud consigned by C. M. Hubbard (left) and Son, Junction City, Oregon. Purchaser, Robert C. Nelson (right), Eagle, Colorado. Price \$1250.

Hampshires

Highlight of the Hampshire sale was the spirited bidding on a yearling ram sold by C. M. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon. Successful bidder at \$1250 was 19-year-old Robert Nelson of Circle N Ranch, Eagle, Colorado. Top pen of registered Hampshires was sold at \$100 each by Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho, to Charles F. Jacobs, Norwood, Colorado. Top pen of range Hampshires sold at \$85 each by F. L. and R. W. Stephan, Twin Falls, Idaho, to Okelberry and Ballard, Payson, Utah. The 386 head sold this year averaged \$64.77 compared to 495 head last year at \$60.33.

Rambouillets

Rambouillet prices also showed improvement with 251 head averaging \$53.98 compared to 296 head in last year's sale at \$49.28. The John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, topped all divisions of the Rambouillet sales with a yearling ram which sold to Dr. John Beal of Cedar City, Utah, for \$600; with the top pen of 5 registered rams purchased for \$97.50 each by Okelberry & Ballard, Pay-

son, Utah, and with the top range pen of 5 selling for \$100 to Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.

Columbias and Other Breeds

Fifty-eight Columbias this year averaged \$90.57 compared to 61 head last year at an average of \$81.26; 31 Corriedales, \$43.39 compared to 73 head at \$34.45 in 1944, and the 82 Panamas averaged \$54.21 in comparison to 102 head last year at \$43.04.

Crossbreds

Sixty-five Suffolk-Hampshires made an average of \$71.42 compared to 65 head at \$43.54 last year; 71 Columbia-Rambouillets averaged \$37.68 compared to 120 head at \$25.46 last year, and 10 Lincoln-Rambouillets averaged \$50 as against 25 head at \$31.40 last year.

Colonel "Art" Thompson, Lincoln, Nebraska, served again as auctioneer in his usual efficient manner and was assisted in the ring by Colonel Earl O. Walter, Filer, Idaho; Dr. S. W. McClure, Bliss, Idaho; and Mark Austin, Salt Lake City.

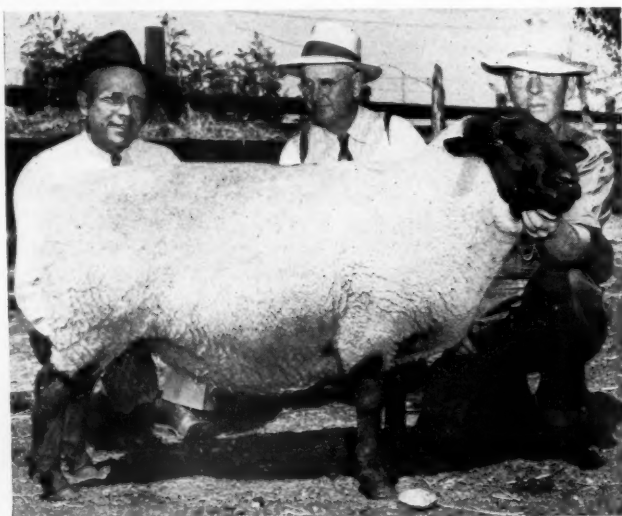
E. E. Marsh



Top Rambouillet stud ram. Consigned by John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm (W. C. Olsen, Manager, right), Mt. Pleasant, Utah. Purchaser, Dr. John Beal (left with daughter Jean), Cedar City, Utah. Price, \$600.



Top pen of 10 Rambouillet range rams. Consignor, John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah. Purchaser, J. B. Miller, Ozona, Texas. Price, \$55 a head.



One of the two high-selling Suffolk stud rams. Consignor, H. L. Finch (center) and Son (right), Soda Springs, Idaho. Purchaser, G. N. Nelson, left, Eagle, Colorado. Price, \$1000.



Top Corriedale stud ram. Consignor, Utah State Agricultural College (A. C. Esplin of the College shown), Logan, Utah. Purchaser, Lauren Sanderson, Monte Vista, Colorado. Price, \$150.

AVERAGE SALE PRICES—1943-1944-1945

	1943		1944		1945	
	No. Sold	Price Per Head	No. Sold	Price Per Head	No. Sold	Price Per Head
Hampshires:						
Single Studs	20	\$182.50	23	\$266.74	29	\$195.34
Registered Pens of 5	52	88.19	83	68.80	90	57.22
Range Rams						
Yearlings	154	55.18	228	48.11	159	54.89
Lambs	202	53.40	161	43.79	108	50.56
Total Hampshires Sold			495	60.33	386	64.77
Suffolks:						
Single Studs	57	239.42	45	181.78	33	275.61
Registered Pens of 5	109	80.24	161	67.00	89	86.46
Range Rams						
Yearlings	146	68.95	167	41.15	97	69.40
Lambs	87	53.69	98	42.07	69	43.77
Total Suffolks Sold			471	63.61	288	92.16
Rambouillets:						
Single Studs	28	303.04	27	147.59	27	150.93
Registered Pens of 5	83	54.41	69	51.45	60	50.63
Range Rams	184	46.49	200	35.26	164	39.24
Total Rambouillets Sold			296	49.28	251	53.98
Columbias:						
Single Studs					15	130.67
Registered Pens of 5					12	90.00
Range Rams					31	71.39
Total Columbias Sold ..	7	100.00	61	81.26	58	90.57
Corriedales:						
Single Studs	2	150.00	8	110.00	5	85.00
Registered Pens of 5	27	38.22	35	31.57	26	35.38
Range Rams			30	17.67		
Total Corriedales Sold			73	34.45	31	43.39
Cotswolds:						
.....	9	50.00	10	25.00		
Lincolns:						
.....	7	42.86	5	55.00		
Panamas:						
.....	62	40.73	102	43.04	82	54.21
Crossbreds:						
Columbia-Rambouillets	70	36.07	120	25.46	71	37.68
Cotswold-Rambouillets	13	39.00				
Lincoln-Rambouillets ..	33	45.61	25	31.40	10	50.00
Suffolk-Hampshires	50	74.68	65	43.54	65	71.42
Total Rams	1944	1723				
Total Rams	1945	1242				
			Average			\$54.25
			Average			\$67.59

THE SALE IN DETAIL

RAMBOUILLETS

Voyle Bagley, Aurora, Utah—

Lot 25, 1 stud ram to W. C. Pendleton, Parowan, Utah	\$ 75.00
Lot 37, 5 registered rams to Lloyd Sorensen, Ely, Nev.	34.00
Lot 47, 8 range yearlings to Fields & Johnson, San Angelo, Texas	31.00
Lot 54, 10 range yearlings to Fields & Johnson, San Angelo, Texas	35.00

George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah—

Lot 3, 1 stud ram to George A. Jorgenson, Ephraim Utah	300.00
Lot 11, 1 stud ram to W. C. Pendleton, Parowan, Utah	125.00
Lot 19, 1 stud ram to Roy Okelberry, Goshen, Utah	85.00
Lot 30, 5 registered rams to Roy Okelberry, Goshen, Utah	75.00
Lot 45, 9 range yearlings to J. R. Mims, Water Valley, Texas	50.00
Lot 53, 12 range yearlings to L. & A. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, Utah	41.00
Lot 57, 14 range yearlings to Fields & Johnson, San Angelo, Texas	25.00

John H. Beal, Cedar City, Utah—

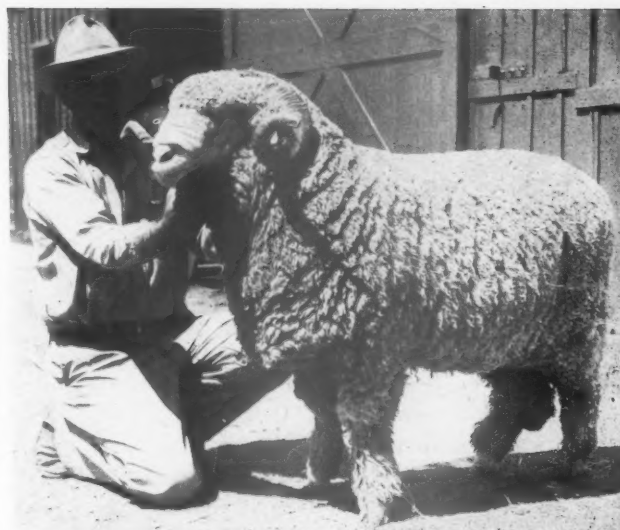
Lot 61, 10 range yearlings to Fields & Johnson, San Angelo, Texas	38.00
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Branch Agricultural College, Cedar City, Utah—

Lot 26, 1 stud ram to University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho	150.00
Lot 28, 1 stud ram to Voyle Bagley, Aurora, Utah	90.00
Lot 40, 5 registered rams to W. J. Wintch, Manti, Utah.....	45.00

F. R. Christensen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah—

Lot 8, 1 stud ram to John K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah	110.00
Lot 16, 1 stud ram to Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah	65.00
Lot 22, 1 stud ram to Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah	160.00
Lot 34, 5 registered rams to Lloyd Sorensen, Ely, Nev.....	45.00
Lot 58, 9 range yearlings to Lloyd Sorensen, Ely, Nev.....	43.00



Second-high Rambouillet stud ram. Consignor, Wynn S. Hansen (shown), Collinston, Utah. Purchaser, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah. Price, \$400.



Top pen of Lincoln-Rambouillet Rams. Consignor, Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah. Purchaser, Milo Marsden, Salt Lake City, Utah. Price, \$50 each.



Top pen of 5 registered Rambouillet rams. Consignor, John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah. Purchasers, Okelberry and Ballard, Payson, Utah. Price, \$97.50 each.



Second high pen of 5 registered Rambouillet rams. Consignors, Nielson Brothers Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah. Purchaser, Roy Okelberry, Goshen, Utah. Price, \$81 a head.

S. E. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 38, 5 registered rams to W. J. Wintch, Manti, Utah	34.00
Lot 59, 8 range yearlings to Fields & Johnson, San Angelo, Texas	25.00

Dwight E. Hansen, Collinston, Utah—

Lot 6, 1 stud ram to James G. Olson & Sons, Ephraim, Utah	50.00
Lot 14, 1 stud ram to F. F. Montoya, LaPlata, New Mex.	65.00
Lot 36, 5 registered rams to Boyd Clayton, Ozona, Tex.	40.00
Lot 48, 5 range yearlings to Lloyd Sorensen, Ely, Nev.	34.00
Lot 55, 5 range yearlings to William E. Bray, Redvale, Colorado	26.00

Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah—

Lot 4, 1 stud ram to Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah	400.00
Lot 12, 1 stud ram to G. A. Jones, Garden City, Kansas	125.00
Lot 20, 1 stud ram to F. F. Montoya, LaPlata, New Mex.	70.00
Lot 33, 5 registered rams to Ralph Siddoway, Vernal, Utah	44.00
Lot 41, 7 range yearlings to Fields & Johnson, San Angelo, Texas	33.00
Lot 49, 10 range yearlings to G. A. Jones, Garden City, Kansas	37.00

George A. Jorgenson & Son, Ephraim, Utah—

Lot 7, 1 stud ram to L. D. White, Ft. Stockton, Texas	110.00
Lot 15, 1 stud ram to Ralph Siddoway, Vernal, Utah	50.00
Lot 35, 5 registered rams to Fields & Johnson, San Angelo, Texas	30.00
Lot 44, 5 range yearlings to Fields & Johnson, San Angelo, Texas	34.00
Lot 52, 9 range yearlings to Fields & Johnson, San Angelo, Texas	30.00



Top pen of 5 Hampshire range rams. Consignors, F. L. and R. W. Stephan, Twin Falls, Idaho. Purchaser, Okelberry and Ballard, Payson, Utah. Price, \$85 a head.

J. K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah	
Lot 1, 1 stud ram to Dr. John Beal, Cedar City, Utah	600.00
Lot 9, 1 stud ram to G. A. Jones, Garden City, Kansas	150.00
Lot 17, 1 stud ram to G. A. Jones, Garden City, Kansas	150.00
Lot 29, 5 registered rams to Okelberry & Ballard, Payson, Utah	97.50
Lot 42, 5 range yearlings to W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah	100.00
Lot 50, 10 range yearlings to J. B. Miller, Ozona, Texas	55.00
Nielson Brothers Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah—	
Lot 2, 1 stud ram to F. R. Christenson, Ephraim, Utah....	300.00
Lot 10, 1 stud ram to J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah....	210.00
Lot 18, 1 stud ram to Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah	150.00
Lot 31, 5 registered rams to Roy Okelberry, Goshen, Utah	81.00
Lot 43, 5 range yearlings to Roy Okelberry, Goshen, Utah	66.00
Lot 51, 5 range yearlings to Roy Okelberry, Goshen, Utah	50.00
D. L. Sargent, Cedar City, Utah—	
Lot 39, 5 registered rams to L. D. White, Ft. Stockton, Texas	40.00
Hume Sparks, Ephraim, Utah	
Lot 5, 1 stud ram to L. D. White, Ft. Stockton, Texas	150.00
Lot 13, 1 stud ram to G. A. Jorgenson, Ephraim, Utah	65.00
Lot 21, 1 stud ram to Ralph Siddoway, Vernal, Utah	55.00
Lot 32, 5 registered rams to Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah	42.00
Lot 46, 8 range yearlings to Fields & Johnson, San Angelo, Texas	26.00
Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah—	
Lot 24, 1 stud ram to Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah	145.00
Lot 27, 1 stud ram to Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah	70.00
Lot 60, 10 range yearlings to Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah	40.00

HAMPSHIRE

Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho—	
Lot 104, 1 stud ram lamb to G. N. Nelson, Eagle, Colo.	260.00
Lot 112, 1 stud ram lamb to Broadmead Farm, Amity, Oregon	200.00
Lot 119, 1 stud ram lamb to F. A. Briggs, Cedaredge, Colo.	170.00
Lot 132, 5 registered ram lambs to F. F. Montoya, LaPlata, New Mexico	60.00
Lot 151, 10 range lambs to M. A. & L. R. Smith, Craig, Colorado	65.00
Lot 157, 15 range lambs to T. E. Jeremy, Salt Lake City, Utah	61.00
Lot 162, 14 range lambs to John Armstrong, Ephraim, Utah	55.00
Lot 165, 15 range lambs to John Armstrong, Ephraim, Utah	52.00
Frank A. Briggs, Cedaredge, Colorado—	
Lot 123, 1 stud ram lamb to Lauren Sanderson, Monte Vista, Colorado	100.00
Lot 140, 5 registered ram lambs to Fred Ludlow, Spanish Fork, Utah	40.00
Lot 174, 5 range lambs to David Howard, Woods Cross, Utah	35.00

Broadmead Farms, Amity, Oregon—

Lot 168, 9 range lambs to Lester Oswald, Coalville, Utah	40.00
Lot 172, 15 range lambs to Howard Haynes, Salt Lake City, Utah	40.00

John Brodie, Lander, Wyoming—

Lot 145, 5 registered ram lambs to Dr. R. A. Thorley, Cedar City, Utah	40.00
Lot 170, 5 range lambs to Joseph O. Fawcett, Henefer, Utah	43.00

Thomas B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho—

Lot 124, 1 stud ram to Ervol O. Olsen, Salt Lake City, Utah	100.00
Lot 141, 5 registered rams yearlings to B. T. Coleman, Heber City, Utah	75.00
Lot 153, 10 range yearlings to Thomas Adamson's Sons	49.00
Lot 159, 10 range yearlings to Milton Adamson, Pleasant Grove, Utah	40.00

C. N. Carlsen, Ovid, Idaho—

Lot 105, 1 stud ram to Harold Bair, Glenwood Springs, Colorado	100.00
Lot 113, 1 stud ram to Clifford Olsen, Ephraim, Utah	100.00
Lot 136, 5 registered yearling rams to L. & A. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, Utah	61.00

Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho—

Lot 175, 1 stud ram to F. F. Montoya, LaPlata, New Mex.	90.00
Lot 144, 5 registered yearling rams to L. & A. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, Utah	50.00

R. W. Hogg & Sons, Salem, Oregon—

Lot 106, 1 stud ram to F. H. Davidson & Sons, Saratoga, Wyoming	200.00
Lot 114, 1 stud ram to R. W. Jorgenson, Bozeman, Mont.	100.00
Lot 120, 1 stud ram to J. C. Harrison, Bly, Oregon	100.00



Top pen of 10 Hampshire range rams. Consignor, Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Company. Purchaser, August Nicolas, Montrose, Colorado. Price, \$70 each.

F. L. and R. W. Stephan, Twin Falls, Idaho, also sold a pen of 10 Hampshires at \$70 each to T. T. Wright, Salt Lake City, Utah.



Top pen of 10 Suffolk-Hampshire rams. Consignors, H. L. Finch & Son, Soda Springs, Idaho. Purchaser, Ervol O. Olsen, Salt Lake City, Utah. Price, \$85 each.

Charles Howland, Cambridge, Idaho—

Lot 125, 1 stud ram to C. F. Jacobs, Norwood, Colorado	150.00
Lot 142, 5 registered yearling rams to Jack Powers, Salt Lake City, Utah	55.00
Lot 154, 4 range yearlings to R. A. Thorley, Cedar City Utah	40.00

C. M. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon—

Lot 102, 1 stud ram to Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho	450.00
Lot 110, 1 stud ram to Robert G. Nelson, Eagle, Colo.	1,250.00
Lot 118, 1 stud ram to Cyril Nyre, Greycliff, Montana	150.00
Lot 133, 5 registered yearling rams to T. T. Wright, Salt Lake City, Utah	60.00

Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon—

Lot 101, 1 stud ram to Jack Harrison, Bly, Oregon	200.00
Lot 109, 1 stud ram to Olsen Bros., Spanish Fork, Utah	130.00
Lot 117, 1 stud ram to H. L. Finch & Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho	170.00

D. P. MacCarthy & Son, Salem, Oregon—

Lot 138, 5 registered yearling rams to L. W. Fitzgerald, Draper, Utah	49.00
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Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho—

Lot 121, 1 stud ram to C. N. Carlsen, Ovid, Idaho	350.00
Lot 128, 1 stud ram to Lauren Sanderson, Monte Vista, Colorado	100.00
Lot 129, 1 stud ram to Clifford Olsen, Ephraim, Utah	115.00
Lot 130, 5 registered yearling rams to Charles F. Jacobs, Norwood, Colorado	100.00

Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming—

Lot 122, 1 stud ram to Elvin Prescott, Kamas, Utah	150.00
Lot 139, 5 registered yearling rams to R. F. Jacobson, Provo, Utah	55.00
Lot 167, 10 range yearlings to Perry Land & Livestock Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	50.00
Lot 171, 10 range yearlings to T. E. Jeremy, Salt Lake City, Utah	40.00

Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co., Anaconda, Montana—

Lot 131, 5 registered yearling rams to E. A. Veo, Montrose, Colorado	80.00
Lot 149, 10 range yearlings to August Nicolas, Montrose, Colorado	70.00
Lot 156, 10 range yearlings to Bert T. Coleman, Heber City, Utah	67.00
Lot 161, 10 range yearlings to L. W. Keller, Ogden, Utah	61.00
Lot 164, 10 range yearlings to L. W. Keller, Ogden, Utah	60.00
Lot 166, 10 range yearlings to Perry Land & Livestock Company, Salt Lake City, Utah	61.00
Lot 176, 15 range yearlings to J. W. Jordan, Heber, Utah	55.00

Leon Pond, Lewiston, Utah—

Lot 146, 5 registered yearling rams to J. L. Larsen, Bountiful, Utah	19.00
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George A. Reed, Burley, Idaho—

Lot 108, 1 stud ram lamb to Jack Easterman, Provo, Ut.	115.00
Lot 116, 1 stud ram lamb to T. R. Andrus, Kamas, Ut.	165.00
Lot 135, 5 registered ram lambs to E. C. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah	50.00
Lot 152, 11 range yearlings to L. W. Fitzgerald, Draper, Utah	45.00
Lot 158, 10 range lambs to L. W. Keller, Ogden, Utah	40.00

State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington—

Lot 127, 1 stud ram to J. C. Harrison, Bly, Oregon	125.00
Lot 143, 5 registered yearling rams to Nephi Moon, Hanna, Utah	59.00

F. L. & R. W. Stephan, Twin Falls, Idaho—

Lot 103, 1 stud ram to Charles Read, Klamath Falls, Oregon	150.00
Lot 111, 1 stud ram to B. O. Brough, Kaysville, Utah	150.00
Lot 134, 5 registered yearling rams to J. T. Murdock, Heber, Utah	70.00
Lot 148, 5 range lambs to August Nicolas, Montrose, Colorado	60.00
Lot 155, 5 range yearlings to Okelberry & Ballard, Payson, Utah	85.00
Lot 160, 10 range yearlings to B. T. Coleman, Heber City, Utah	67.00



One of two high-selling Suffolk stud rams. Consignor, Charles Howland (right), Cambridge, Idaho. Purchaser, Laidlaw (left) and Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho. Price, \$1,000.

Lot 163, 10 range yearlings to T. T. Wright, Salt Lake City, Utah	70.00
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University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming—

Lot 147, 5 registered ram lambs to Roy Smith, Baggs, Wyoming	50.00
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Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah—

Lot 107, 1 stud ram to Archie Pace, Kamas, Utah	95.00
Lot 115, 1 stud ram to R. W. Jorgenson, Bozeman, Mont	130.00

L. A. Winkle & Sons, Filer, Idaho—

Lot 169, 10 range lambs to H. J. Clegg, Tooele, Utah	47.00
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Wootton & Jaspersen, Thayne, Wyoming—

Lot 137, 5 registered yearling rams to Ike Jacob, Pleasant Grove, Utah	57.00
Lot 150, 9 range yearlings to L. R. Steadman, Holladay, Utah	33.00

SUFFOLKS**Bruce M. Barnard, Dolores, Colorado—**

Lot 260, 6 range yearlings to F. A. Thorley, Cedar City, Utah	65.00
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Bonida Farm, Idaho Falls, Idaho—

Lot 205, 1 stud ram to John Papoulas, Craig, Colo.	210.00
Lot 218, 1 stud ram to W. O. Collard, Huntsville, Utah	105.00

Thomas B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho—

Lot 275, 5 range yearlings to D. G. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah	70.00
Lot 278, 10 range yearlings to Myron D. Child, Springville, Utah	68.00

Clarindale Stock Farm, Vauxhall, Alberta, Canada—

Lot 203, 1 stud ram lamb to Chas. Howland, Cambridge, Idaho	165.00
Lot 216, 1 stud ram lamb to Bolton & Davis, Hayden, Colo.	360.00
Lot 242, 5 registered ram lambs to J. B. Miller, Ozona, Texas	135.00

H. L. Finch & Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho—

Lot 202, 1 two-year-old stud ram to C. G. Brink, Boise, Idaho	175.00
Lot 215, 1 two-year-old stud ram to G. N. Nelson, Eagle Colorado	1,000.00
Lot 226, 1 two-year old stud ram to J. W. Matthews, Burley, Idaho	400.00

Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon—

Lot 210, 1 stud ram to Fred N. Petersen, Kamas, Utah....	150.00
Lot 223, 1 stud ram lamb to Dave Waddell, Amity, Ore....	325.00
Lot 229, 1 stud ram lamb to W. M. Gilbreath, Monte Vista, Colorado	310.00
Lot 243, 5 registered ram lambs to Joe Alameda, Wolcott, Wyoming	80.00
Lot 266, 5 range yearlings to Ervol O. Olsen, Salt Lake City, Utah	69.00

Tracy W. Hess, Farmington, Utah—

Lot 237, 5 registered ram lambs to Thomas Mills, Stone, Idaho	40.00
Lot 248, 5 registered ram lambs to Lauren Sanderson, Monte Vista, Colorado	50.00

Charles Howland, Cambridge, Idaho—

Lot 211, 1 stud ram to G. N. Nelson, Eagle, Colo.	750.00
Lot 224, 1 stud ram lamb to Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho	1,000.00
Lot 251, 5 registered ram lambs to J. B. Miller, Ozona, Texas	60.00
Lot 257, 10 range lambs to Perry Land & Livestock Co., Ogden, Utah	46.00

Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon—

Lot 206, 1 stud ram to Charles R. Kippen, Morgan, Utah	190.00
Lot 219, 1 stud ram to Lauren Sanderson, Monte Vista, Colorado	400.00
Lot 227, 1 stud ram lamb to Bolton & Davis, Hayden Colorado	400.00
Lot 241, 5 registered rams to Steve Cholas, Paonia, Colorado	75.00

Kelsey & Turner, Burley, Idaho—

Lot 201, 1 stud ram to T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho....	130.00
Lot 214, 1 stud ram lamb to Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho	310.00
Lot 236, 4 registered rams to Frank Jouglard, Soda Springs, Idaho	127.50
Lot 247, 5 registered ram lambs to Angel Caras, Spanish Fork, Utah	132.50
Lot 253, 5 range lambs to H. L. Finch & Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho	47.00

Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho—

Lot 254, 5 range lambs to Albert Smith Investment Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	50.00
Lot 261, 5 range lambs to W. O. Collard, Huntsville, Ut	45.00
Lot 265, 10 range lambs to W. C. Sheep Co., Rawlins, Wyoming	45.00
Lot 267, 10 range lambs to John L. Siddoway, Vernal, Utah	42.00
Lot 268, 10 range lambs to W. C. Sheep Co., Rawlins, Wyoming	42.00
Lot 269, 9 range lambs to Emory C. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah	40.00

E. C. Malmgren, Levan, Utah—

Lot 232, 1 stud ram to Rulon S. Wood, Cedar City, Utah	165.00
Lot 250, 5 registered rams to Frank Jouglard, Soda Springs, Idaho	80.00

S. P. Nielson & Sons, Nephi, Utah—

Lot 207, 1 stud ram to Warren M. Gilbreath, Monte Vis-to, Colorado	200.00
Lot 220, 1 stud ram to R. B. Allred, Provo, Utah	210.00
Lot 228, 1 stud ram lamb to Lauren Sanderson, Monte Vista, Colorado	175.00
Lot 239, 5 registered rams to D. G. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah	60.00
Lot 271, 5 range yearlings to Ervol O. Olsen, Salt Lake City, Utah	73.00

W. S. O'Neil, Denfield, Ontario, Canada—

Lot 204, 1 stud ram to Warren M. Gilbreath, Monte Vista, Colorado	180.00
Lot 217, 1 stud ram to Liskey Bros., Klamath Falls, Ore.	150.00
Lot 249, 5 registered rams to Hatch Brothers Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	62.00
Lot 259, 10 range yearlings to W. C. Sheep Co., Rawlins, Wyoming	52.00
Lot 263, 10 range yearlings to Golden Porter, Morgan, Utah	52.00

L. J. Predmore, Rupert, Idaho—

Lot 256, 10 range yearlings to W. O. Collard, Huntsville, Utah	105.00
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Suffolkdale Meadows, Ilderton, Ontario, Canada—

Lot 213, 1 two-year-old stud ram to J. B. Miller, Ozona, Texas	80.00
Lot 225, 1 stud ram lamb to Abe Hatch, Vernal, Utah	310.00
Lot 244, 5 registered rams to H. L. Finch & Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho	75.00
Lot 255, 16 range yearlings to W. A. Banks, Vernal, Utah	57.00

University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho—

Lot 231, 1 stud ram to Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah	160.00
Lot 234, 1 stud ram to Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon....	250.00
Lot 235, 5 registered rams to Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah	127.50
Lot 246, 5 registered rams to Hatch Bros. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	73.00



Second-high pen of 5 registered Suffolk rams. Consignor, Clarindale Stock Farm, Vauxhall, Alta., Canada. Purchaser, J. B. Miller, Ozona, Texas. Price, \$135 each.



Top pen of 10 Suffolk range rams. Consignor, L. J. Predmore, Rupert, Idaho. Purchaser, W. O. Collard, Huntsville, Utah. Price, \$105 a head.

Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California—

Lot 209, 1 stud ram to John Papoulas, Craig, Colorado	160.00
Lot 222, 1 stud ram to C. D. Michaelsen, Logan, Utah	95.00
Lot 240, 5 registered rams to Hatch Bros. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	70.00

Dave M. Waddell, Amity, Oregon—

Lot 238, 5 registered rams to W. A. Robertson, Lander, Wyoming	165.00
Lot 274, 10 range yearlings to Frank Jouglard, Soda Springs, Idaho	100.00

Farrell T. Wankier, Levan, Utah—

Lot 230, 1 stud ram lamb to J. B. Miller, Ozona, Texas....	140.00
Lot 233, 1 stud ram lamb to Angel Caras, Spanish Fork, Utah	100.00
Lot 245, 5 registered rams to August Rosa, Pocatello, Idaho	86.00
Lot 272, 5 range yearlings to Lester Oswald, Coalville, Utah	55.00
Lot 277, 5 range lambs to R. S. Jacobson, Provo, Utah	40.00

R. E. Winn, Nephi, Utah—

Lot 208, 1 stud ram lamb to Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho	160.00
Lot 221, 1 stud ram lamb to J. B. Miller, Ozona, Texas	180.00
Lot 252, 5 registered ram lambs to Thomas Mills, Stone, Idaho	66.00
Lot 273, 5 range yearlings to Hatch Bros. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	65.00

SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE

Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho—

Lot 280, 5 range lambs to D. E. Howard, Woods Cross, Utah	70.00
Lot 283, 10 range lambs to Louis D. Robertson, Vernal, Utah	70.00

Thomas B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho—

Lot 279, 10 range yearlings to Thomas H. Cook & Sons, Fountain Green, Utah	65.00
Lot 282, 9 range yearlings to A. W. Davis, Lehi, Utah	66.00

H. L. Finch & Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho—

Lot 281, 10 range yearlings to E. O. Olsen, Salt Lake City, Utah	85.00
Lot 284, 11 range lambs to L. & A. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, Utah	68.00
Lot 285, 10 range lambs to G. A. Hansen, Salt Lake City, Utah	75.00

COLUMBIAS

Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah—

Lot 302, 1 stud ram to Irving C. Beard, Fruita, Colo.	120.00
Lot 317, 4 registered rams to Irving G. Beard, Fruita, Colorado	75.00

Mark B. Hanson, Spanish Fork, Utah—

Lot 306, 1 stud ram to Jacob Rees, Coalville, Utah	70.00
Lot 316, 4 registered rams to Matthias Allred, Fountain Green, Utah	70.00
Lot 321, 10 registered rams to Matthias Allred, Fountain Green, Utah	75.00

Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co., Anaconda, Montana—

Lot 307, 1 two-year old stud ram to C. D. Stillman, Salt Lake City, Utah	80.00
Lot 312, 1 two-year-old stud ram to Harold Wardell, Rangely, Colorado	95.00
Lot 314, 1 two-year-old stud ram to Harold Wardell, Rangely, Colorado	85.00
Lot 315, 1 two-year-old stud ram to Harold Wardell, Rangely, Colorado	90.00

State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington—

Lot 303, 1 stud ram to Abe Hatch, Vernal, Utah	250.00
Lot 304, 1 stud ram to Bagnall Brothers, Chester, Utah	250.00
Lot 318, 4 registered rams to W. M. Gilbreath, Monte Vista, Colorado	125.00

Pete Thomas, Malad, Idaho—

Lot 305, 1 stud ram to Harold Wardell, Rangely, Colo.	85.00
Lot 319, 5 registered rams to Harold Wardell, Rangely, Colorado	100.00
Lot 322, 6 registered rams to Burt E. Haigler, Monte Vista, Colorado	73.00

University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming—

Lot 309, 1 stud ram to Rulon Wood, Cedar City, Utah	100.00
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Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah—

Lot 308, 1 stud ram to Warren M. Gilbreath, Monte Vista, Colorado	240.00
Lot 313, 1 stud ram to Abe Hatch, Vernal, Utah	95.00

Ernest White, Kalispell, Montana—

Lot 310, 1 three-year-old stud ram to Warren M. Gilbreath, Monte Vista, Colorado	200.00
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Cy Young, St. Anthony, Idaho—

Lot 301, 1 stud ram to Lauren Sanderson, Monte Vista, Colorado	100.00
Lot 320, 5 registered rams to L. E. Nelson, Fountain Green, Utah	45.00

Les Young, St. Anthony, Idaho—

Lot 311, 1 stud ram to Warren M. Gilbreath, Monte Vista, Colorado	100.00
Lot 324, 5 registered rams to Burt E. Haigler, Monte Vista, Colorado	60.00



Second-high pen of Panama rams. Consignor, D. L. Sargent (left), Cedar City, Utah. Purchaser, W. O. Collard (center); Sgt. Clyde Collard, right), Huntsville, Utah. Price \$81 a head.



One of the two top Columbia stud rams. Consignor, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington. Purchaser, Abe Hatch, Vernal, Utah. Price, \$250. Bagnall Brothers, Chester, Utah, purchased the other \$250 Columbia also from the State College of Washington.



Top pen of five Corriedale rams, Consignor J. W. Matthews, Burley, Idaho. Purchaser, William E. Bray, Redvale, Colorado, \$45 a head.

CORRIEDALES

Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho—

Lot 326, 1 stud ram to Lauren Sanderson, Monte Vista, Colorado	100.00
Lot 333, 5 registered rams to William S. Young, Wanship, Utah	32.00
Lot 335, 5 registered rams to L. C. Parry, Riverton, Utah	31.00

J. W. Matthews, Burley, Idaho—

Lot 327, 1 stud ram to Lauren Sanderson, Monte Vista, Colorado	75.00
Lot 329, 1 stud ram to Louis D. Roberts, Vernal, Utah	50.00
Lot 331, 5 registered rams to William E. Bray, Redvale, Colorado	45.00
Lot 334, 5 registered rams to W. N. Preas, Vernal, Utah	40.00

Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah—

Lot 325, 1 stud ram to Lauren Sanderson, Monte Vista, Colorado	150.00
Lot 328, 1 stud ram to Voyle Bagley, Aurora, Utah	50.00

San Angelo Ram Sale and Show

CONSIGNORS of 336 head of Rambouillets received an average of \$84 per head at the 9th Annual San Angelo, Texas, Sheep Show and Sale, compared to 609 head at \$53.06 last year. The 95 head of Corriedales sold this year at an average of \$35.25 compared to 122 head at \$38.78 last year. The top Rambouillet ram was sold at \$750 by Leo Richardson, Iraan, Texas, to E. H. Patterson, Mayville, New York. The top pen of 5 Rambouillets was sold at \$210.00 per head by J. K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, to Virgil Powell, San Angelo, Texas. Top pen of 10 rams was sold at \$115 per head by J. B. Miller, Ozona, Texas, to the Eight Ranch Company, Fort Stockton.

The top Corriedale Ram was purchased at \$250 by the Jacobs Livestock Company, San Angelo, and was con-

signed by H. C. Noelke & Son, San Angelo, Texas. The second place ram lamb was sold by E. H. Schuch, San Angelo, Texas, for \$135 and was purchased by Perry Mittel, Eldorado, Texas.

Results of the show are as follows:

Rambouillets

Class 1—Yearling rams—First, H. I. Sims & Son, Miles; second, Leo Richardson, Iraan; third, Dempster Jones, Ozona; fourth, Claude Owens, Fort Stockton, and fifth, Neilson Brothers, Ephraim, Utah.

Class 2—Four-tooth rams—First, John Williams, Eldorado, and second and third, H. I. Sims & Son.

Class 3—Champion ram—Sims & Son.
Class 4—Pen of five rams—First, J. K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, and second, Claude Owens, Fort Stockton.

Class 5—Pen of 10 range rams—First, J. B. Miller, Ozona, and second, Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.

Corriedales

Class 6—Ram lamb—First, S. L. Stanford & Son, Eldorado; second and third, E. H. Schuch, San Angelo, and fourth, L. A. Kent, Eldorado.

PANAMAS

Tom Bell, Rupert, Idaho—

Lot 336, 2 rams to Burt E. Haigler, Monte Vista, Colo.	80.00
Lot 337, 4 rams to G. N. Winder, Craig, Colo.	87.50

Stanley S. Brown, Troy, Idaho—

Lot 346, 10 range yearlings to Earl Sullivan, Durango, Colorado	70.00
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Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho—

Lot 338, 5 range yearlings to A. L. Peterson, Fairview, Utah	45.00
Lot 340, 5 range yearlings to W. O. Collard, Huntsville, Utah	45.00
Lot 341, 10 range yearlings to Moynier & Love, Price, Ut.	40.00
Lot 342, 10 range yearlings to Massie West, Ozona, Texas	40.00
Lot 343, 10 range yearlings to G. N. Winder, Craig, Colo.	45.00
Lot 344, 10 range yearlings to W. D. Beers & Sons, Salt Lake City, Utah	40.00

D. L. Sargent, Cedar City, Utah—

Lot 345, 5 range yearlings to W. O. Collard, Huntsville, Utah	81.00
Lot 347, 10 range yearlings to Fred Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, Utah	63.00

COLUMBIA-RAMBOUILLET CROSSBREDS

Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co., Anaconda, Montana—

Lot 348, 10 range yearlings to L. E. Nielson, Fountain Green, Utah	45.00
Lot 349, 10 range yearlings to Moynier & Sons, Price, Ut.	40.00
Lot 350, 10 range yearlings to Bagnall Brothers, Chester, Utah	36.00
Lot 351, 11 range yearlings to Boyd Clayton, Ozona, Texas	35.00
Lot 352, 15 range yearlings to Thomas H. Cook & Sons, Fountain Green, Utah	37.00
Lot 353, 15 range yearlings to Boyd Clayton, Ozona, Texas	35.00

LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLET CROSSBREDS

Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah

Lot 354, 10 range yearlings to Milo Marsden, Salt Lake City, Utah	50.00
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Class 7—Yearling ram—First, H. C. Noelke & Son, San Angelo; second, Stanford & Son; third, Louie Ragland, Junction; fourth, Noelke & Son, and fifth, Stanford & Son.

New Mexico Ram Sale

THE New Mexico Ram Sale at Albuquerque, on August 14, was marked by a feature never before tried in this country. This is a certification in the catalog of wool length produced by rams on a twelve-month basis, and is a move designed to improve wool production in the state. The Ram Sale Committee feels that increased wool production per sheep is in almost direct proportion to increased length of the staple.

With ewe numbers about 200,000 head below normal, the demand for rams was down somewhat and average prices were below last year's. Due to this condition, many of the rams went

out of the state, and the experiment in certifying staple lengths was not as exact as the management would have liked.

The top of the sale, however, a yearling Rambouillet, did have a certified staple length of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches and was sold by Deer Lodge Farms, Deer Lodge, Montana, to Al Hall, Jr., Aztec, New Mexico, at \$400.

A total of 462 head sold averaged \$39.00, and a summary follows:

	Average
36 Rambouillet ewes	\$ 38.00
12 Rambouillet studs	133.00
67 Registered Rambouillets	36.00
216 Rambouillet range rams	37.00
28 Delaine-Rambouillet cross	33.25
5 Targhees	29.00
14 Registered Corriedales	49.00
36 Corriedale range rams	38.61
31 Panama range rams	27.50
3 Registered Hampshires	44.00
5 Hampshire ram lambs	42.00
4 Suffolk ram lambs	30.00
5 Suffolk-Hampshire cross	35.00

462 head TOTAL \$ 39.00

Filer Ram Sale

WHILE buyers were cautious and purchased closely on quality, it is interesting to note that the total number of rams sold at Idaho's 24th Annual State Ram Sale averaged \$4.05 per head above last year's average. At the sale held in Filer, Wednesday, August 8th, 627 rams sold at an average price of \$63.08 compared to 796 head at \$59.03 last year. These figures indicate that a number of growers still have faith in the sheep business, are confident of the future, and are desirous of producing ever better flocks.

Sale averages are shown in the table.

The top pen of 10 Suffolk yearlings was purchased from T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho, by Eusebio Astorquia of Gooding, Idaho, for \$95. A pen of 6 sold by L. L. Lowe, Aberdeen, Idaho, was purchased by George Johnstone, Homedale, Idaho, for \$87. E. R. Kelsey, Burley, Idaho, topped the pens of 5 in his sale of one pen to John M. Garro, Rupert, Idaho, at \$130 each. S. S. Brown, Troy, Idaho, sold a pen of two to John Baptie, Muldoon, Idaho, for \$125 each.

Top sale of Suffolk ram lambs in the pens of 10 was made by Laidlaw and Brockie, Muldoon, at \$70 each to Kilpatrick Brothers at Picabo, Idaho. E. R. Kelsey, Burley, Idaho, sold a pen of 5 to F. E. Wilson, Hammett, Idaho, for \$56.

Top sale of Suffolk studs was a year-

Filer Ram Sale Averages

Breed	1944		1945	
	No.	Avg. Price	No.	Avg. Price
SUFFOLKS:				
Studs	19	\$213.16	18	256.39
Range rams—yearlings	387	62.60	368	66.47
Range lambs	155	51.92	121	43.28
Average Total Suffolks Sold	561	64.75	507	67.68
HAMPSHIRE:				
Studs	1	190.00	1	140.00
Range rams—yearlings	42	51.77	37	45.40
Range lambs	28	38.75	20	34.75
Average Total Hampshires Sold	71	48.58	58	43.36
SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE:				
Range rams—yearlings	122	45.83	45	46.11
Range lambs	42	38.76	17	38.00
Total Suffolk-Hampshires	164	44.02	62	43.89
TOTAL FOR SALE	796	59.03	627	63.08

ling ram sold by W. P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon, to Andrew Little, Jr., Emmett, Idaho, for \$850.

In the Hampshire yearlings, Frank L. Stephan, Twin Falls, and Robert S. Blastock, Filer, both sold their pens at the top price of \$60 each, and the purchaser of both pens was W. D. Beers & Sons, Weston, Idaho. The high pen of 10 in the Hampshire ram lambs was also sold by Robert Blastock, Filer, to W. D. Beers & Sons at \$38 each.

A Hampshire stud consigned by Robert Blastock, Filer, sold to W. E. McCoy, Filer, for \$140.

T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho, sold two pens of 5 Suffolk-Hampshire yearlings at \$57 per head, one pen going to Mauricio Guerry, Castleford, Idaho, and the other pen to W. D. Beers & Sons of Weston, Idaho.

Robert Blastock, Filer, sold the top pen of 5 Suffolk-Hampshire ram lambs to Theo F. Jagels of Buhl for \$40.

The midsummer meeting and banquet of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, following the ram sale, was well attended. Mr. T. H. Gooding, president of the association, not only presided, but served as a very able toastmaster. Speakers included Mr. W. E. Shull, extension entomologist, University of Idaho, who told of the extermination of sheep parasites; Mr. J. M. Jones, secretary, National Wool Growers Association, who explained the new sheep and lamb subsidy program and answered questions during the discussion that followed; Mr. E. E. Marsh, assistant secretary, National Wool Growers Association, who spoke on the wool freight rate case, and presented a

graph showing the increased ewe slaughter during the last three years; and Mr. M. C. Claar, able secretary of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, who spoke on present activities and problems.

The Kiwanis Club of Filer, ably assisted by the ladies, and with Colonel Earl Walter as the capable and jovial toastmaster, were again hosts to the ram sale consignors and guests at a dinner preceding the sale.

Pocatello Ram Sale

THE Pocatello fall range ram sale will be held Saturday, September 29, at the Union Stockyards at Pocatello. This is the 19th annual event and will, as in the past, feature very select offerings of rams coming from the state's top breeders of black and whitefaced rams.

This listing will be comprised of fat-lamb producing sires of the following breeds: Hampshires, Suffolks, and Suffolk-Hampshires; and of wool breeds known as Corriedales, Lincolns, Rambouillets, Panamas, Columbias, and Lincoln-Rambouillets.

As a field day, this showing and sale of purebred sires attracts the discriminating buyers who are looking for the very pick of quality purebred rams of black and whitefaced breeds. There will be approximately 750 rams offered in 130 separate lots.

In the evening following the sale the regular fall executive session for the Idaho Wool Growers Association will be held at Pocatello. T. H. Gooding, president of the association, will preside.

Domestication of Sheep

By B. W. Allred

This is the second of a series of three articles on the Origin and Domestication of Sheep.

SHEEP are probably the only domesticated animals that cannot survive when turned loose to fend for themselves under rigorous wild conditions. This appears to give indisputable evidence of remote and continued subjection which has made such deep-seated organic modifications in their spirit and

of sheep which it deserts to coyotes, and ambles back to the herd to visit and stray away again. Losses from such causes are too great to tolerate.

Vicente Gurle, a rustic Mexican that used to herd my father's range sheep, placed a quaint interpretation on the parable of the lost sheep found in Luke 15:4, which reads as follows: "What man of you, having an hundred sheep, if he lose one of them, doth not leave the ninety and nine in the wilderness, and go after that which is lost." Vi-

pointed himself its perpetual guardian. Sheep's dependence on man is set forth in the Twenty-third Psalm:

1. The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.
2. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters.
3. He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.
4. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.



Navajo woman weaving a beautiful Navajo blanket on a loom as primitive as the ones used by the wives of the ancient patriarchs of Palestine. —S.C.S. Photo



The original Navajo dehydrating plant where raw mutton is being converted into jerky, the Navajo staff of life. —S.C.S. Photo

constitution that they can no longer survive in the wild state. Gregariousness, docility, stupidity, timidity and high-yielding meat and wool-producing qualities seem to have been compounded under domestication and have transformed sheep into submissive and compliant subjects of man. They are so dependent upon his protection that, when left to their own guileless inventions, they become the bewildered prey of wolves, lions, cats, coyotes, and bear. Gentleness and tractableness are the product of the breeder's art, for no doubt the early shepherds killed off those individuals that were restless of disposition and impatient of restraint. For, to a shepherd, one of the unforgivable nuisances among sheep is the heedless wanderer. One that seeks mere solitary exile from the herd is not the worst offender; it is the pernicious gadabout that tolls away a small squad

cent's opinion was that the shepherd's expansive joy upon finding the stray sheep was not for the anxiety over the one sheep, but for his great relief at finding that no other sheep had run away with the prodigal one. The patriarchs that herded in the wastes of the Holy Land probably did as the modern craftsmen; they butchered the runaways for camp meat; and if too poor for that, the modern herder sends the sheep to the home ranch to be fattened for the pot.

It was a rule with my father's herders on the Colorado River plateau to eat or sell sheep that persisted in straggling off. Hence our herd replacements came from the offspring from parents with strong flocking instincts. This custom has no doubt been the vogue of shepherds since Neolithic man and thus the sheep's instinct for self-preservation has been bred away and man has ap-

5. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.
6. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

The conversion of sheep so completely away from the wild state points to a long era of domestication. Since its emergence from the primeval state was co-existent with that of man, it is possible that it has had as profound an effect on man as man has on it. We may be indebted to it for converting man from a jibbering savage into the heralded patriarchs and shepherds of Genesis.

Cattle, horses, camels, hogs and asses no doubt were domesticated at a later time, as it required more experience and strength to subdue them and train them to perform useful tasks; but newborn lambs of the wild sheep were easily gentled. It is not uncommon among

Asiatics now to make pets of the wild Urial and Argali lambs and the same practice is carried out with bighorn lambs in western United States. The wandering savage must have soon reasoned that the risks from scarcity and famine would disappear if he could supply his needs from the pet lambs that frolicked with his children during the day. By increasing his flocks, he cared for family wants and thence changed from hunter to passive shepherd. He banded together with his tribe, which engaged in the same venture, and hence a stable communal life replaced the haphazard hunting forays of the past. He united with his clansmen for common protection, established property rights, established legislation for the benefit of individuals and the community, and substantial governments were formed where before nomadic clans had foraged at will.

How Sheep Have Served Man

Sheep have played a prime role in the forward movement of civilization and the range of his uses to man has reached great variety. The flesh, skins, bones and tallow of sheep formed the base of supplies from which primitive man was fed, housed when he finally became a tent-dweller, clothed, and provided with utensils. The same products have made up part of the needs of civilized man as well. Candles made from the kidney and intestinal fat of sheep lighted the crude hutches and caves of primitive man and provided a source of light for the synagogues, temples and dwellings until the discovery of kerosene. Candles are still used by campers and wilderness dwellers in many places. Holy Writ is our authority that sheep were selected as the symbol of purity and virtue, hence they were used for sacrificial purposes in rituals for the salvation of man.

In Eurasia, milk of sheep was sometimes used by people of high and low caste as a beverage, cheese, curds, and butter. Dairy sheep have reached a high state of perfection in many parts of Europe, especially in France where sheep's milk is made into cheese that is cured and seasoned in the famous Roquefort caves. Madame Calvé of opera fame, retired over twenty years ago to her Roquefort home and reared dairy sheep and trained opera singers for eventual fame. Sheep dairying dates beyond the era of written records but the story was handed down by oral

legend. It was reported by Job, Isaiah, Homer, St. Paul, Euripides, Theocritus, Virgil, and Aristotle.

French investigations indicate that from an equal amount of milk the greatest yield of butter would come from that of the sheep; the most milk sugar and whey from that of the donkey; while that of the goat would produce the most cheese. The butter from the cow far excels that of the sheep in taste and in keeping qualities. Sheep butter is soft and oily and soon becomes rancid, which is no doubt one of the reasons why it has never attained commercial significance. The first cheese dairy was reported by Homer 900 years before Christ when he describes the cavern of Polyphemus through the words of the derelict Ulysses:

Around the grot we gaze, and all we view,
In order ranged, our admiration drew;
The bending shelves with loads of cheese
pressed,
The folded flocks each separate from the
rest.

Man probably drew his milk supply from sheep many centuries before he converted cattle to dairy purposes. The poet Virgil, who lived 900 years later than Homer, writes poetically about the use of sheep's milk in cheese production but makes no comment about the cow for the same purpose.

Some when the kids their dams too deeply
drain,
With gags and muzzles their soft mouths
restrain.
Their morning meal the peasants press at
night.
Their evening meal before the rising light.
To market, or sparingly them steep
With seasoning salt, and stored for winter
keep.

The cow has become the most efficient dairy animal of all and has generally replaced the sheep as the universal dairy animal. Prior to the wholesale use of the combustion engine for farm power, sheep were often used as a cheap source of power, being employed at the treadmill to pump water and churn milk to butter. They were used as animated harrows to tread in and pack newly sown seeds into a firm seed bed. They provided the original treading power for threshing grain from its straw; an occupation for which I have even seen them used recently by Indians and Spanish Americans in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains of New Mexico. Children have used them through the ages in a minor way for riding purposes. Junior nomads, under the dominion of Genghis Kahn, learned

to ride on the woolly backs of sheep. Primitives use sheep as beasts of burden much as the South Americans used the llama and as North American Indians used mongrel dogs.

Man is equipped with the teeth and digestive system to feed on concentrated foods such as meat, seeds and starchy leaves, roots, and stems. Primeval man was partly carnivorous as can be construed from the abundance of animal bones found in the kitchen middens of ancient man the world over. Bones of ancestral sheep are found in European peat bogs and the deposits of the ancient Lake Dwellers in Swiss Lakes. Sheep undoubtedly made up part of the diet of our early flesh-eating ancestors.

Sometime before the time of Adam, however, man was swayed from flesh eating and became a vegetarian, drawing only the milk of the sheep for food but using the skins for clothing, tentings, tallow for candles and the more edible parts of the lamb for sacrifices in supplication to the Gods. Sacred history is consistent in stating that meat eating was out of vogue prior to Noah's Flood. Upon his introduction to the Garden of Eden when Adam was told "to dress and to keep it," he was instructed that "of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat" except one. Shortly after his banishment from Paradise he was given his judgment—"cursed is the ground for thy sake. In sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life, and thou shalt eat of the herb in the field; in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

However, the custom becomes reversed following the great flood as reflected in the charge to Noah. "The fear of you and the dread of you shall be upon every beast of the earth and upon every fowl of the air, upon all that moveth upon all of the fishes; into your hand are they delivered; every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you. Even as the green herb have I now given you all things."

Agricultural and religious rites were closely associated among primitive peoples so it is readily conceivable that some early cult of vegetarians became the dominant rulers in some forgotten epoch and converted the neighboring clans to their habits. Or, in some period of great scarcity, the animals may have been converted from man food to that of the Gods. It takes no far-stretch of the imagination to conceive of such social order springing up—for now half

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State Association Gatherings

Arizona Meeting

"OUR government is right now going to have to decide whether or not the United States needs and wants a domestic wool industry. This country does need the products of our industry, and I honestly believe that we can ultimately expect to make ourselves heard and felt, and by cooperative effort get the consideration due us—protection necessary to keep the industry alive and flourishing"—this was the note of optimism sounded by President Lockett in his talk to the members of the Arizona Wool Growers Association in their 59th annual meeting—a wartime conference held as usual in the cool mountain retreat of Flagstaff on July 10, 1945.

"We lost out in the tariff fight," President Lockett said, "but while the President now has the power to cut all tariffs, he does not have to reduce the tariff on wool and probably won't if he gets the right information. He seems to be interested and unbiased and, remember, the man is 'from Missouri,' and it will be up to us to 'show him' that free wool is a 'bad word' in the history of the American wool industry, when one remembers the 3-cent wool under the Cleveland administration."

President Lockett was chosen to head the association again, with Fred S. Porter of Phoenix as first vice president, Ramon Aso as second vice president, Leonard Sawyer as third vice president, and H. B. Embach as secretary-treasurer.

The Arizona Association, which is incorporated and an affiliate of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, also counts from 90 to 95 per cent of the sheepmen of the state as members in good standing. Under resolution passed at their recent meeting, membership is based on actual payment of dues to the association and not given merely through consignment of wools for handling by the association. Dues at present are 4½ cents for the state association, and one-half cent for the National Wool Growers Association.

That the Arizona Association is a very active and progressive one was indicated by the report by Secretary Embach. In addition to marketing mem-

bers' wool clips, active work was done on trails and driveway matters, legislative questions, and on national problems through cooperation with the National Wool Growers Association.

Arizona has its coyote problem also, and listened with interest to a talk on that subject by Mr. Everett Mercer, district agent for the Fish and Wildlife Service in charge of predator and rodent control. "The expenditure of large sums of money will not guarantee the solution of the coyote problem without research work to find a better method of control," Mr. Mercer claimed. "Methods have been found for controlling the majority of pests that greatly interfere with men's interests, and there is no particular reason why the coyote problem cannot be solved if people want it solved." The heavy costs involved in trapping, especially over large areas and when the predators are reduced in number, and the necessity of having poison handled by trained personnel only, were sighted by Mr. Mercer as limitations of the two most common methods of control.

The Arizona Association is making vigorous effort to combat a serious loss in lambs on pasture in the Salt River Valley. Dr. William Pistor, animal pathologist, University of Arizona, Doctors Mikkleson and Lee from the State Veterinarian's office, and Dr. F. L. Schneider, inspector in charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry, took part in the discussion of this problem before the executive committee. The outcome was the appointment of a committee of sheepmen to work with Dr. Pistor and Secretary Lee in making an intensive study this fall in the Salt River Valley.

Honorable Sidney P. Osborne, governor of Arizona, told the sheepmen, in his usual excellent manner, of some of the problems that would arise in the state following the close of the war. Other speakers included Jack Medd, president of Arizona Mohair Growers Association; O. C. Williams, state land commissioner; D. C. O'Neill, chairman of the State Tax Commission; representatives of the Forest Service, railroads, financial agencies, and the University of Arizona.

Colorado Meeting

THE lamb subsidy program and forest grazing policies had top billing in the discussion at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Colorado Wool Growers Association in Montrose on July 23 and 24. Wartime regulations then in effect made it necessary to dispense with the annual convention of the association this year. However, the Board of Directors' meeting was attended by 43 delegates with all local associations represented except those of Rio Blanco, San Juan, and San Miguel.

Since no regular election of officers could be held, present incumbents, J. S. Hofmann of Montrose and R. R. Reeve of Craig will continue to serve during the coming year as president and vice president respectively, and the board reappointed Mr. A. C. Allen as secretary-treasurer of the Association.

Mr. G. N. Winder, chairman of the lamb industry committee set up by the National Wool Growers Association and composed of representatives of all branches of the industry—producers, processors, and retailers—told of the work done by that committee for the relief of the industry, first in advocating an increase in ceiling prices and, as a substitute program if such an increase could not be granted, a plan for the payment of a subsidy direct to the producer. Assurances, he said, had been given that a subsidy program would be set up, but the details were not then known. (The subsidy program was announced on July 27, see August Wool Grower, page 8.)

The forest grazing question was considered by the Board of Directors as a whole and also by the State Forest Advisory Board in a special meeting at which Regional Forester Sandvig and Supervisors Keithley of the Pike National Forest, Laighou of the White National Forest, and Snow of the Uncompahgre Forest, and Director McGinnis of the Forest and Range Experiment Station at Fort Collins took part in the discussion.

The proposal of the Forest Service to cut special limit numbers by not to exceed 25 per cent in renewing the 10-year permits came in for special criticism.

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Wool In Review

WOOL ORDER REVOKED

Sales of wool to the Commodity Credit Corporation are no longer mandatory, as War Food Order 50 (wool) was revoked on August 29, 1945. In announcing the passing of this order which set up the wool purchase program on April 25, 1943, H. E. Reed, Director, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, stated that the 1945 Wool Purchase Program would be continued.

The official notice sent by Mr. Reed on August 28, 1945, to "handlers and pullers that have executed agreements with Commodity Credit Corporation," is:

"War Food Order 50 (Wool) will be revoked by Amendment 5 which becomes effective August 29, 1945. Therefore sales to Commodity Credit Corporation are no longer mandatory.

"The Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture will, however, continue the 1945 Wool Purchase Program. You are therefore authorized to continue to purchase and sell wool for the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation under the terms of your present agreement. No change has been made in the requirements of the wool purchase program as set out in the handlers' agreements and instructions issued thereunder. Consequently, no wool is eligible for purchase under the program unless it is handled and paid for strictly in accordance with those requirements."

Further assurances of continuation of the 1945 wool purchase program are contained in a letter to Secretary Jones of the National Association, from Lawrence Myers, Director of the General Crop Division of the Commodity Credit Corporation, dated August 14, and in one from J. B. Hutson, Under-secretary, Department of Agriculture, to Secretary Wing of the California Association on August 10.

Dear Casey:

This will acknowledge your letter of July 26 regarding the termination date of the 1945 wool purchase program.

The 1945 wool purchase program, which was approved December 18, 1944, and be-

came effective January 1, 1945, applies to all domestic wool offered for sale to Commodity Credit Corporation prior to July 1, 1946.

Therefore, under the present program, all wool received by handlers on or before June 30, 1946, will be purchased by Commodity Credit Corporation in accordance with the wool handler's agreement.

Very truly yours,
S/Lawrence Myers

Dear Mr. Wing:

This is in reply to your letter of July 30 concerning the Wool Purchase Program.

You are correct in assuming that the present Wool Purchase Program is effective until June 30, 1946. Prior to the termination date, consideration will be given to a new program.

Sincerely yours
S/J. B. Hutson

THE MARKET

THE wool market for the past few weeks has been very confusing and upsetting to all concerned. The entire month showed little activity in domestic wool. The first week of August, reports state that buyers limited their purchase to fill immediate requirements. Trading the second week was reported as continuing very slow, while in the third week trading in all wool was at a complete standstill as a result of the war news, and the fourth week report indicated no sales of domestic wool.

When there is little activity in Boston, it is noted, rumors start and, unlike the rumor of lower domestic wool prices to the grower when the lamb subsidy went into effect, the latest one—reduction in price of domestic wool held by the C.C.C.—appears to have some foundation, although at this writing (August 31) no announcement has come from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

C. C. C. Wool

Reports from Washington indicate that the present plan is to reduce domestic prices to approximately meet comparable foreign wool prices with a possible premium because the domestic wool is immediately available. This wool would be offered to the handlers when the price reduction is made. It is understood to be the opinion of the C.C.C. that now the war is over, it is time to dispose of the domestic wool surplus by bringing its market price into a competitive position with world wool price levels.

Representatives of the industry who have been contacted seem to favor the proposal of disposing of the domestic surplus at this time, but see no particular reason to become alarmed over the present situation and dump the domestic wools on the market at a drastic cut in price.

There are many factors which point to a sensible reduction in price at this time, but no necessity for a great sacrifice.

Some of the reasons why this is true are:

1. Consumption of wool is continuing at a very high rate—approximately one billion grease pounds per year, and this condition will continue, undoubtedly, well into 1946. The present surplus of domestic wool, plus the 1946 domestic clip, will not exceed more than 700,000,000 grease pounds.

The C.C.C. would take a much smaller loss by disposing of wool at present world prices during this high consumption period than to take a chance on selling the wool during a less favorable price and consumption period.

2. Under the British wool control regulations, the exportation to this country of their wools, 64-70's, French combing wool, and also other types used in this country has been barred. The types of Australian wools, therefore, available to this country at the present time are limited to the inferior wool grades.

3. There is little likelihood of increased allotments of the finer combing wools from Australia. The reason for this is that, as a result of the severe Australian drought, the supply of fine wools has decreased substantially, and Australia is reserving its fine wools (64-70's) for British and other European manufacturers.

4. South American and South African wools are coming in here at a higher cost than are the Australian, according to reliable reports, and this tends to bring more closely together the prices of these wools and domestic wools, which will give an added value to domestic wool now in storage in this country.

5. The statement has been repeated

many times that the American wool manufacturers, having used Australian wools, will continue to use them because they are more desirable. Clothing manufacturers indicate, however, that in men's wear they prefer worsteds made of domestic wools because they make sturdier and more durable fabrics than do the finer grades and softer Australian wools.

When all of these factors are taken into consideration, there is little necessity for the present surplus of domestic wools to be reduced the 20 or 30 per cent which is indicated in the Boston reports. The types of domestic wool now on hand should be in great demand by the American civilian market and should command a premium for this reason and also because they are immediately available. There is little doubt that the surplus of domestic products should be used during this period of high consumption, and that for the stability of the industry, it would be better to have a surplus of domestic wool out of the way as soon as it is reasonably possible, but not at sacrifice prices.

It should be remembered that a reduction in the ceiling price of the C.C.C. wools will not affect the present wool purchase program so far as the producer is concerned, nor affect the pelt value of lambs and sheep going to market.

British Wool Disposal Plan

Reliable sources report that the British Government will announce soon the establishment of a joint Dominion Wool Control. Under this plan the British surplus and current clips will be sold jointly at auction with established minimum reserve prices. (This is not understood to mean that the remaining portion of the British stockpile in this country will be auctioned here.) If all of the new clip is not sold in this manner, it will be added to the existing surplus.

To avoid a wide fluctuation in prices, it is reported, the base prices will be allowed to move according to the world demand. The period of control will be determined by the world wool situation.

Army Out of Picture

The market reporting service of the Department of Agriculture reports further cancellations of cloth contracts by the Quartermaster Corps. A total of 3,402 contracts with an overall value of

\$253,103,609 including \$123,125,000 value in clothing and \$123,383,000 value in textiles, were canceled between August 1 and August 20.

Undoubtedly all Army contracts will be cut materially and the only request for bids will be for replacement of short items.

Confusing Government Regulations

Senator O'Mahoney and Representative Frank A. Barrett are continuing their efforts to assist wool growers and manufacturers to untangle the very confusing orders issued by government-

al agencies (M-388C and Maximum Average Price Regulations and the replacement regulation M328B), which govern the use of wool in fabric manufacture. It is reported that M-328B has been substituted for M-388C, and that M-328B, the substitute, will not be in force long.

The general conservation order M-73 which affected wool and its use is now revoked. (7-28-45.)

Government agencies have been revoking orders as soon as it appeared they were no longer necessary. It is hoped this practice will be continued.

J.M.J.

Shorn Wool Production

THE quantity of wool shorn and to be shorn in 1945 is estimated at 322,621,000 pounds, the Department of Agriculture reported on August 13. This quantity is 24,473,000 pounds or 7 per cent smaller than shorn wool production in 1944 and 69,752,000 pounds or 18 per cent below the record publication in 1942. It is the smallest production since 1928.

The reduction in shorn wool this year from last was a result of the decrease in the number of sheep shorn since the average weight per fleece was a little larger than last year. The estimated number of sheep shorn or to be shorn this year is 40,670,000—down 3,654,000

or 8 per cent from last year and 9,114,000 head or 18 per cent from 1942. The estimated weight per fleece this year is 7.93 pounds compared with 7.83 pounds in 1944 and a 10-year (1934-43) average of 7.99 pounds.

In the 13 western sheep states (the 11 western states, South Dakota and Texas) shorn wool production this year is estimated at 237,689,000 pounds, compared with 253,550,000 pounds in 1944 and the peak production of 284,557,000 pounds in 1941. The number of sheep shorn and to be shorn is estimated at 28,981,000—down 2,366,000 or about 8 per cent from a year earlier. The average production of wool per sheep shorn

WOOL SHORN IN 1944 AND 1945

STATE	Wool Production				Weight Per Fleece			Number of Sheep Shorn			
	10 Year Av.		1945	% Increase or Decrease 1945 Over 1944	10 Year Av.		1945	10 Year Av.		1945	% Increase or Decrease 1945 Over 1944
	1934-43	1944			1934-43	1944		1934-43	1944		
	Thousand Pounds	Pounds			Thousands						
Ariz.	4,728	4,126	3,891	-6	6.3	6.7	6.6	750	618	588	-5
Calif.	23,527	21,505	19,967	-7	7.0	6.7	6.8	3,355	3,230	2,925	-9
Colo.	13,631	13,259	13,372	+1	8.3	8.2	8.7	1,648	1,617	1,537	-5
Idaho	17,362	13,551	12,079	-11	9.3	9.7	9.4	1,876	1,397	1,285	-8
Mont.	29,974	27,866	23,958	-14	9.4	8.9	9.0	3,205	3,131	2,662	-15
Nev.	6,034	4,998	4,640	-7	8.1	8.5	8.3	744	588	559	-5
N. Mex.	16,055	14,574	13,837	-5	7.6	7.7	8.1	2,107	1,886	1,703	-10
Oregon	15,270	9,759	8,387	-14	8.8	8.8	8.7	1,739	1,109	964	-13
So. Dak.	11,540	13,703	11,448	-16	8.3	7.9	7.8	1,379	1,726	1,469	-15
Texas	73,254	80,180	78,908	-2	7.9	7.7	7.7	9,313	10,465	10,191	-3
Utah	20,035	18,206	17,901	-2	8.9	8.6	9.0	2,259	2,117	1,989	-6
Wash.	5,767	4,232	3,670	-13	9.2	9.1	8.9	629	464	411	-11
Wyo.	31,465	27,591	25,631	-7	9.6	9.2	9.5	3,270	2,999	2,698	-10
WEST (13 states)	268,642	253,550	237,689	-6	8.36	8.28	8.35	32,274	31,347	28,981	-8
U. S.	370,749	347,094	322,621	-7	7.99	7.83	7.93	46,406	44,324	40,670	-8

was 8.20 pounds this year as against 8.09 pounds last. The number of sheep shorn was below last year in all of these states and wool production was down in all of them except Colorado, where heavier fleeces a little more than offset the decrease in sheep shorn. The estimates for Texas and California include an allowance for fall shorn sheep and lamb wool. The allowance for Texas is 9,621,000 pounds this year compared with 10,084,000 last and for California 2,622,000 pounds compared with 3,264,000.

Shorn wool production in the "native" or "fleece" wool states in 1945 is estimated at 84,932,000 pounds from 11,689,000 sheep with an average fleece weight of 7.27 pounds. This compares with a production of 93,544,000 pounds in 1944 from 12,977,000 sheep with a fleece weight of 7.21 pounds. This is the smallest production in these states since 1928. Compared with last year production from farm flocks was down in nearly all of important wool states but there is an increase in the estimated production at commercial feed lots.

Reports of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which is again buying nearly all of the domestic production of wool, show that to the end of July the equivalent of about 150,000,000 pounds of greasy shorn wool had been appraised. To the same date last year the equivalent of about 160,000,000 pounds had been appraised.

The accompanying table shows the estimated number of sheep shorn, weight per fleece, and wool production by states and groups of states for 1944 and 1945 and the 10-year (1934-43) average.

U. S. Bureau of
Agricultural Economics

Travel Bans Lifted

J. Monroe Johnson, director of Defense Transportation, announced on September 11 that all government bans on conventions, group meetings, and trade shows will be lifted October 1, but cautioned that travel should still be kept to a minimum until after the heavy troop movements which he said would reach a peak early next year. In making this announcement, Mr. Johnson said that it could not of course be considered "as an assurance that transportation capacity would be available."

Wool's Unlimited Horizon

By Lt. Ralph S. Yohe

Lt. (j.g.) Yohe, U.S.N.R., writes from the Regimental Office, NTS, Navy Pier, Chicago, about the value of research in broadening the uses of wool. Recognition of this fact is quite general, and the Board of Directors of the American Wool Council in its recent meeting (see report this issue) made plans for the initiation of a general research program on wool. An article by Lt. Yohe on the rise of synthetic fibers appeared in the October, 1945, National Wool Grower.

POST V-J day planning has bombarded the home front news. Manufacturers of electrical appliances tell of the miracles of the kitchen of tomorrow. Advertisements portray the city dweller hailing a passing helicopter taxi.

Big industries are planning now their postwar work. High on their priority list of postwar planning stands research—research for improving their products.

Just as the competitors of wool outline their programs for postwar research, so must the wool industry.

Across the front page of your morning newspaper blares huge headlines of the devastation of the new atomic bomb. The evening news commentator vividly describes its frightful Buck Roger's potentialities.

The atomic bomb, the results of a \$2,000,000,000 scientific research experiment, demonstrates the fantastic and almost unbelievable possibilities of a planned research program. What science can do in one field of research it can do in another, even if on a more modest scale.

Today science is devoting countless hours and vast material to the development of plastic and synthetic fibers. If wool is to survive safely, science must come to its rescue.

Already shearing pelts can be made into fine plastic furs; stretch proof, moth proof, and scratch proof wool is here. This is only a small beachhead of what can be done.

Wool's foremost postwar project should be the establishment of a research laboratory for finding new uses and improvements in wool.

The money for such a laboratory could be provided for by government appropriations, or by establishing a strong wool council composed of all the present wool growers' associations, marketing cooperatives, breed associations, and wool mills. This organization must be capable of mustering sufficient funds.

Such a wool research program buttressed by the present research in sheep breeding, pathology, and management—by the United States Department of Agriculture and various state experiment stations—can lead the American wool grower into unlimited horizons.

Sheep Dogs Strut Their Stuff

MAN'S best friend, particularly the sheepman's, got headline attention in Kerrville, Texas, August 2 and 3, 1945, when some 9,000 people witnessed the First Annual Southwestern Sheep Dog Trials.

"Susie," a border collie owned by Billy Cardwell, Junction, Texas, was high point winner. She went over the course and penned 5 sheep in one minute and twelve seconds, scoring a total of 45 points. Second was "Pesky," owned by Volney B. Snodgrass of Mountain Home, Texas, and third was "Midget," entered by Ross Meritt, also of Mountain Home. The performances of the dogs on both nights were used in totaling the points. Wynn S. Hansen of Collinston, Utah, judged the event.

The exhibition work of "Ben," the Scottish-bred sheep dog owned by Alvin Dixon of Ames, Iowa, and by "Pepper," and her four-months-old daughter, "Wac," owned by Ernest Leinweber and his 15-year-old son of Mountain Home delighted the large audience.

Organization of the Southwestern Sheep Dog Society with permanent headquarters at Kerrville was effected at the time of the trials. Membership is open to sheep dog owners of the southwestern area. Louis Ragland of Junction was made president of the new association; V. B. Snodgrass, Mountain Home, vice president; and Walter E. Saenger of Kerrville, secretary-treasurer.

FIVE BILLION DOLLAR FAMILY

WHEN Grandma was a farm girl, she tended the chickens, milked the cows, churned the butter (72 percent of the nation's butter was home-churned then; less than 20 percent today). When she produced more eggs and butter than the family could eat, she would trade the rest for "pin-money" or frills.

Today, Grandma's "pin-money" has become BIG money. Last year it added more than five billion dollars to the income of U. S. farmers. That's more than hogs brought in—or cattle—or sheep. Just look:

1944 Gross Farm Income	
Dairy Products.....	\$2,969,000,000
Poultry Products.....	2,295,000,000
Hogs.....	2,796,000,000
Cattle and Calves.....	2,607,000,000
Sheep, Lambs and Wool.....	450,000,000
	\$5,264,000,000

And believe it or not, dairy products alone returned more money to farm families than the entire corn and wheat crops combined!

Any way you look at it, cows and chickens is a great industry. It is nation-wide, too. California and Texas are crowding close on the leaders—Wisconsin, New York, Minnesota, Iowa, and Pennsylvania. From millions of small dairy herds and chicken flocks in every state, as well as from large-scale operations, comes the enormous volume of dairy and poultry products that are such a vital source of our nation's food.



Here We Are Again!

This series of advertisements is renewed in this issue and will appear monthly. We again invite you to send in good ideas which will help others in the business of farming and ranching. We will pay you \$5 for each good idea accepted by the judges, whose decisions are final. And, don't forget to come in and see us whenever you are in Chicago—or if you haven't time to visit, phone us at Yards 4200, Extension 710, or write us at any time about any matter which pertains to agriculture. Remember our address: F. M. Simpson, Agricultural Research Department 128, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.



CULL THE NON-LAYERS Now!

Hens in your flocks that are still producing eggs regularly in the early fall months are superior layers. They are the ones to save for breeding stock, writes H. L. Kempster, chairman of the department of poultry husbandry at the University of Missouri.

Mr. Kempster says it's easy to select the good layers. They are the hens with white bleached shanks and with old, frayed and brittle plumage. The slick hens with yellow legs and smooth feathers are the ones that should be used for poultry meat. They should be culled out of your flock to make room for mature, ready-to-lay pullets now on the range. As it doesn't pay to sell laying hens, try to examine all individuals in your flock carefully. A red comb and moist, expanded vent are sure signs of a layer. If the vent is dry, puckered and yellow, you may be certain that hen has stopped laying for some time.

ROY GUY REALLY KNOWS SHEEP

When Roy F. Guy, head lamb buyer for Swift & Company at Chicago since 1931, was a lad of 17, he answered an ad in a Kansas City newspaper. That led to his first job with Swift as a \$4-a-week messenger boy. Before his first year ended, he had doubled his salary and was getting a start in calf buying. At the ripe age of 22, Roy Guy was head calf buyer at Chicago. He held this post for 10 years and then went back to the starting line to learn lamb buying. In his 46 years with Swift, Roy Guy has bought many million lambs and judged in many a show ring. But his greatest pride is in the boys he hired and trained who have made good with the Company. "I always told a new boy to be careful in choosing his Company ... and to stay with it," he says.



Roy F. Guy in show ring

Reclaim Croplands with Wheatgrass

Ranchers who have need of extra grass can often bring abandoned croplands back into production with crested wheatgrass. In tests conducted by the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, in cooperation with ranchers, and reported by Clinton H. Wasser, good stands of crested wheatgrass established on abandoned croplands in northeastern Colorado have supported as much stock per acre as two to four acres of good native sod will in the spring and early summer. And it makes pasture two or three weeks earlier in the spring, and later in the fall when the moisture is good.

Time to Reseed: September is a good time to reseed lands to either crested or western wheatgrass. The job may also be done in the late fall or early spring. For best results, try six to eight pounds of seed per acre drilled into grain, sudan, sorghum, millet or weed stubble. Land badly grown up to perennial weeds may first require heavy discing or even plowing before seeding.

BUSINESS



F. M. Simpson

LET'S KEEP THE MACHINE IN GEAR

In these days of mechanized farming practically everyone is familiar with the gears that make the wheels of tractors, combines, and other equipment go 'round.

We know that should one gear be removed or get out of line—or even if a single gear-tooth is broken—the machine won't run smoothly, if at all.

It is much the same with the livestock and meat industry. The three main gears are the producer, the processor and the retailer. When any one of these "driving gears" gets out of order then the entire industry suffers. Coordination of their interests can contribute greatly to the smooth functioning of the industry as a whole. None of us gains by insisting too vigorously that our part of the industry is the only one which has problems that matter. We gain more by trying to look at our particular problems as they affect all of us. In other words, whatever hurts or helps the producer hurts or helps the processor and the retailer also.

The livestock and meat industry is an important part of the national economic structure. We at Swift & Company believe that we can contribute most to the welfare of America—and ourselves—by promoting harmonious practical working relations between producers, processors and retailers.

F. M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

Swift & Company
Union Stock Yards
CHICAGO 9
ILLINOIS

Martha Logan's Recipe for SKILLET DINNER

Pan fry 1 lb. bulk sausage meat with 2 tablespoons onions until brown. Pour off the drippings. Add 2 cups cooked rice, 1½ cups canned tomatoes and ½ cup chili sauce. Blend well. Cover and cook over very low heat for 30 minutes. Do not raise the cover. Serve with lettuce salad and crusty bread. Serves 6 to 8.

26,000 Bidders for Livestock

Livestock prices are the result of competitive buying by more than 3,500 meat packing plants in the United States and over 22,500 other concerns and individuals who slaughter livestock commercially.

Competition is keen among these many buyers, and the price your livestock brings is determined by their competitive bids.



Soda Bill Sez:

...That some folks are like wheelbarrows—they only start rolling when they're pushed.

...That hard work and hard thinking now will help prevent hard times later on.

LIVESTOCK MOVIES FOR YOU

We will lend you films for school, church, or other farm meetings: "Livestock and Meat," "A Nation's Meat," "Cows and Chickens... U.S.A.," and two brand new animated movies—"By-Products" and "Meat Buying Habits." All for 16-mm. sound projectors. You pay transportation one way only. Write Swift & Company, Department 128, Chicago, Illinois.



★ ★ NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS — AND YOURS ★ ★
Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years, and Years to Your Life

Lamb Market Reviews and Trading Activities

SHEEP and lamb prices at public markets started a downward trek the latter part of July and continued on that course well into August. From July 20 up to August 4, just prior to the subsidy, the drop in lamb prices ranged at various markets all the way from 50 cents to \$1.50. Then on August 5, when the 95-cent packer subsidy was removed, the markets dropped approximately this amount. In the second week of August slaughter spring lambs declined another 25 to 50 cents. In less than one month, or from July 21 to August 18, prices for good and choice spring lambs at Chicago dropped \$1.80 per hundred; at Omaha, \$2.03; at Kansas City, \$2.33; and at Ogden, approximately \$2.90.

It is difficult for many producers to visualize any justification for breaks all the way from \$1.80 to \$2.90. One factor contributing to the decline was the fact that in July when slaughter classes were bringing the highest prices for the season in years, buyers insisted that the live prices were out of line in relation to the dressed ceilings and that they were losing money. A moderate, but certainly not an excessive expansion in receipts was the opening wedge for a price decline. The removal of the packer subsidy, of course, accounts for 95 cents of the drop. A decrease in quality at some markets and rather sharp curtailment of slaughter following the Japanese surrender announcement accounts for further declines in some sections.

Net results in most instances, however, are still considerably above the same period last year, when the new subsidy payments are added to the selling price.

Week Ending August 4

During the first week of August, prior to the new subsidy, the week's top on native spring lambs at Chicago was \$15.50 and at corn belt markets good and choice native and western lambs sold mostly from \$14 to \$15.25. Good and choice Washington spring lambs sold at St. Paul from \$15 to \$15.25 and Idahos brought \$15 in Omaha. At

Denver top for the week was \$15.75. Good and choice shorn aged slaughter ewes sold on various markets at \$7 to \$7.50. Feeding lambs, of course, were popular, with good and choice Washington and Idaho new crop feeders selling at \$14.25 to \$15 and lighter weights at \$13.75 to \$14.

Week Ending August 11

As previously mentioned, during the second week of August when the new producer subsidy went into effect and the packer subsidy was discontinued,

As we go to press (September 1) a wire received from Washington, D. C., indicates that forms for the payment of the sheep and lamb subsidies are in the process of being printed, and that they should be available in your County AAA offices by the time this publication is received.

Subsidy payments will be made to any person who sells sheep and lambs to a legally authorized slaughterer for slaughter. Complete information on the details of the subsidy program can be found on pages 49 and 50 of our August issue.

Further information is given in the following letter to Secretary Jones from N. E. Dodd, chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, dated August 18:

Dear Mr. Jones:

This replies to your letter of August 11 regarding the place where the application for the sheep and lamb payment may be filed.

The answer as given under Question No. 7 is intended to designate the county where the home ranch or headquarters is located and not a shipping point or summer range area. The purpose of designating such a place for filing the application was to keep the evidence and records in the county where some general knowledge of the sheep and operation of the producer would be available.

Sincerely yours,
N. E. Dodd, Chief

the market broke approximately \$1. Part of this break was recovered later in the week and spring lambs at various markets were 25 cents to \$1 lower for the week. Feeding lambs advanced 25 to 75 cents and at Omaha were the highest for August in at least 20 years. The majority of the good and choice slaughter spring lambs sold from \$13.50 to \$14.25. Good and choice shorn aged slaughter ewes sold at \$6 to \$7. Washington and Idaho spring feeder lambs weighing as high as 91 pounds brought \$14.50 to \$15.35. Good 67-pound Oregon feeders brought \$14.25. Most good and choice Idahos sold at Ogden from \$13.85 to \$14.

Week Ending August 18

Slaughter spring lamb prices again lost ground, declining from 25 to 50 cents while slaughter ewes finished steady to 50 cents lower. As previously mentioned, sharp curtailment in slaughter operations, due to the holidays following the Japanese surrender announcement, is regarded as the cause. Colorado spring lambs averaging 92 to 100 pounds sold at Denver from \$14.75 to \$15. At corn belt markets good and choice western fat spring lambs brought \$13.25 to \$14.25. Good and choice native springers sold in Chicago from \$14.50 to \$14.75. Good and choice Idahos sold at Ogden from \$13.25 to \$13.40. Good and choice shorn slaughter ewes sold on the markets from \$6 to \$7. Good and choice western new crop feeding lambs sold largely from \$14.50 to \$15.25.

Week Ending August 25

During the week good and choice fat lambs sold at Ogden mostly from \$12.75 to \$13.10; at Denver from \$13.75 to \$15; at Omaha, from \$13 to \$13.75; and at Chicago from \$13.50 to \$13.75. Slaughter ewes sold mostly from \$5.10 to \$6.65 and feeding lambs sold mostly from \$13.85 to \$14.60.

Lamb Contracting

A few thousand mixed lambs were contracted in eastern Utah during August at \$13.25 per hundred. During the

latter part of the month contracts were drawn on a \$13.50 to \$14 per hundred basis, with some reaching \$14.25 to \$14.50. In western Wyoming a few thousand whiteface mixed lambs were contracted at \$13 to \$13.25 per hundred. In Nevada a few recent contracts were drawn around Ely at \$13 to \$13.25 per hundred on mixed lambs. In Idaho a few lambs were contracted at \$12.50 to \$13 per hundred. The bulk of the lambs in Eastern Oregon are held on contract mostly from \$12.50 to \$13 per hundred-weight, with a few reaching \$13.25.

Lamb contract prices have generally been above last year, even during the spring. In May and early June, before the announcement was made that a subsidy was contemplated, contracts for mixed and feeder lambs were drawn all the way from \$1.50 to \$2 higher than during the same period last year, or from \$12 to \$13.50 this year compared to \$10 to \$12 last year.

Red Point Reductions

Announcement by the O.P.A. of reductions, effective September 2, in red point requirements for meat, butter and cheese is welcome news, especially to the sheep industry, with the heavier marketing season approaching. Reductions of from one to three points per pound on lamb, together with the small reductions made July 29, should aid in avoiding the piling up of the heavier fall slaughter.

Special Subsidies for Slaughterers

A move has been announced by the O.P.A. designed to make certain that no individual slaughterer who operated profitably before the war would have to discontinue operations under present regulations. Briefly, the program is in the form of a special subsidy whereby the slaughterer, upon application for payment, must prove that his establishment operated profitably in 1938-41. The amount of the subsidy will be limited to an amount necessary to make his revenue equal his total costs of operation for the balance of his fiscal year from May 1, 1945, or for any subsequent fiscal year. This particular procedure was brought about through an amendment to the recently extended Price Stabilization Act.

E.E.M.

Chicago

A change in subsidy benefits in August from packers to producers gave the market for slaughter lambs the most drastic setback of the year. Packers lost 95 cents and promptly took off \$1 for compensation when the change was first effective but as the month advanced prices were further trimmed till at the close of the month good woolled lambs were selling \$3 per hundred lower than the peak reached in July. The supply was not increased enough to warrant this reduction but buyers said they were forced to adjust the market to conform to the ceiling price of the dressed product.

The supply for the month, totaling around 108,000, was the smallest for August in over 50 years but this was due partly to the fact that many western range lambs were shifted to the Pacific Coast to supply meat for the greatly increased population because of war conditions. Now that the war is over good authorities believe that marketing will gradually get back to the old channels.

The month's supply included a larger number of western range lambs and fewer natives, but altogether the supply was remarkably small. Late in the month several good sized shipments of Washington lambs arrived that sold at \$13.50 to \$13.85. Early in the month some good Idahos brought \$14.75 to \$14.85. Native lambs that lacked quality were hard to sell at \$12 to \$13, and culls dropped to \$8. to \$11. The general market for all good lambs is \$1.25 lower than a year ago, which about covers the difference in the average subsidy. In view of the fact that the subsidy increases with weight, the disposition of ranchmen and midwest farmers is to hold the lambs back as long as possible where feed is plentiful. Lambs up to 90 pounds earn \$1.50 and above 90 pounds \$2.15. The effect of this government bonus on the feeder market is naturally buoyant and has elevated prices proportionately, practically collecting from the feeder what he expects to get at the final market. But there is this difference. As the lambs grow in weight the feeder benefits from a \$1.50 subsidy to \$2.15. This has stimulated a

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1945	1944
Total U. S. Inspected Slaughter, First Seven Months	12,398,000	11,764,000
Week Ended:	August 25	August 26
Slaughter at 32 centers	330,846	351,320
Chicago Average Lamb Prices:		
Good and Choice	\$14.01**	\$14.66
Medium and Good	12.80**	12.65
New York Avg. Western Dressed Lamb Prices*		
Choice, 30-40 pounds	26.50	26.38
Good, 30-40 pounds	25.00	24.88
Commercial, all weights	23.00	22.88

Weight, Yield and Cost of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered

	July, 1945	July, 1944
Average live weight (pounds)	89.5	82.6
Average yield (per cent)	46.6	45.9
Average cost per 100 lbs. (\$)	12.29	10.97

Federally Inspected Slaughter—July

	1945	1944
Cattle	1,050,000	1,079,000
Calves	482,000	634,000
Hogs	2,752,000	4,795,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,742,000	1,898,000

*These carcass prices reported by the Livestock and Meats Branch of the W. F. A., are ceiling prices.

**These averages do not include the subsidy of \$2.15 on lambs over 90 lbs., and \$1.50 on lambs weighing 65 to 90 lbs. paid direct to the producer selling sheep and lambs to an authorized slaughterer for slaughter.

BUY BONDS

September, 1945

broad demand for feeder lambs, but during the month not many western lambs of feeder quality arrived. Washington contributed several loads at \$15.25 to \$15.50 and some of plainer quality cashed at \$14 to \$14.75. Buck lambs continue to sell at \$1 discount with buyers getting more discriminating as the season advances. Lambs are selling lowest for August since 1941, but prior to that time the highest for the month since 1928.

The record crop of lambs in Texas this year has kept the southwestern markets well supplied and had a depressing effect on all markets, for

slaughterers were able to keep their quota well up to consuming requirements. Leading market analysts point out that because of the shortage in pork, which is likely to exist for a long time, demand for all mutton products will continue broad and reliable.

For the year thus far local receipts do not show much difference from a year ago, while twenty primary points indicate a decrease of 400,000. The seasonal movement from now on will likely follow the pattern of other years but there is very little chance of its being excessive with the meat demand as broad as it is.

All old-crop lambs are now in the yearling class and they have dropped back as much as slaughter lambs. The supply faded out considerably during the month and consisted mainly of shorn stock. Values declined as much as \$2 during the month with closing sales of pretty good yearlings with attractive pelts at \$11.50 to \$12.25. Some lower grades were acquired at \$9 to \$11, depending largely on the pelts.

Slaughter ewes moved on a rapidly declining spiral all month. At the start good fat ewes were in demand at \$7 to \$7.50 with top at \$7.65. At the close of the month good ewes sold at \$6.50 to \$6.75 which represented the difference in subsidy. All month there was an active call for breeding stock but the supply was light and the volume of trading small. Stimulated by good prospects, breeding ewes with solid mouths were in strong demand at \$7.50 to \$8. Two and three-year-old ewes were wanted at \$8.50 to \$9.50 and yearlings at \$13.50 to \$14.50.

Frank E. Moore.

Denver

SHEEP receipts at Denver for August, 1945, will total approximately 77,000 head compared to 142,764 head for the same period in 1944, or a decrease of about 66,000. For the year to date, receipts will total approximately 834,000 head compared to 905,000 for the same period last year, or a decrease of about 71,000 head.

Receipts for the first week under review were about three times as large as the number received for the previous week. Each day's market was fairly active, and all classes cleared fairly early. There were three and one-half loads of good and choice Colorado spring lambs that topped at \$14.90, while trucked-in lots of comparable grade sold to small killers at \$15. The bulk of good and choice offerings sold from \$14 to \$14.75. Four loads of good Idahos, a load of good Colorados, and four additional loads of Colorados cleared at \$14. A few odd lots of clipped lambs made \$10.75 to \$11.75, with some yearlings from these shipments at \$9.75. A deck of good and choice Colorado ewes made \$6.75; two and one-half loads of good Colorados \$6.50, and two decks of Idahos \$6.40. Best trucked-in lots made \$7.25, with other good to choice kinds going at \$6.50 to \$7. Feeding lambs were scarce, and only odd lots of truck-ins were offered. Sales of these ranged from \$12 to \$13.50.

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP COMPANY

Pendleton, Oregon

RANGE RAMS

RAMBOUILLETS CROSSBREDS

Our Rams this year will maintain their high standard of excellence. They have breeding, size, bone, and smooth fleece of long staple wool. For our inter-mountain customers we have had these rams on the range near Lyman, Wyoming, since May 9th—They are hardy, acclimated, and ready for service.

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Stoddart & Smith's Range Management	\$5.00
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And for the Children

Perdew's Tenderfoot at Bar X	3.00
------------------------------------	------

For Sale by

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

509 Pacific National Life Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

The market was closed Wednesday afternoon and all day Thursday of the next week in observance of V-J Day. Early, a few good and choice spring lambs reached \$14.85, and \$15 was paid for eight doubles of choice 92- to 100-pound Colorados from the San Luis Valley. The latter were the best offered locally so far this season. Other good and choice brought \$14.90. A few loads of good and choice ranged from \$14.35 to \$14.75, and killers took medium spring lambs at \$13, with some feeders sorted off at \$13.50. An eight-load string of mostly good Idahos, scaling 92 to 97 pounds, went for slaughter at \$13.60 straight. Ewes leveled off and closed fully steady this week. Several loads, carrying No. 1 or fall-shorn pelts, with enough finish to grade good and choice sold at \$6.90 early, and \$6.75 was paid late, for comparable truck-ins. A load of medium Wyomings with full-shorn pelts got killer action at \$6.25. Prices held up well on feeders, and a few medium to good kinds, scaling under 80 pounds, sold for the most part, at \$13 to \$13.50. Truck-ins made \$14 early. Late, a load of feeders averaging 81 pounds brought \$13.75. Some two-and three-year-old breeding ewes sold at \$8.50.

During the last week under review, springers grading below good finished mostly 10 cents to 15 cents higher. The spread on choice spring lambs showed some expansion, because strictly choice kinds worked higher, truck-ins selling up to \$15. This price took weights ranging from 92 to 110 pounds. Other rail-shipped Colorados grading choice, but not strictly so, landed at \$14.85 straight. Some medium to good rail-shipped springers sold for slaughter at \$13.40 and \$13.50 late. The latter were heavily sorted, the feeders bringing more money than the fatts. Good and choice slaughter ewes held up best, many selling at \$6.75 late. These carried No. 1 or fall shorn pelts, and were comparable, from killing standpoint with \$6.90 kinds last week. Feeding lambs were not quotably changed, and the supply remained limited to small lots, for the most part. Early, a load of good and choice 83-pound feeders, cut from a four load shipment of Nevada springers, made \$14.40. Medium and good kinds, mostly truck-ins with less weight, bulked at \$13 to \$13.25.

Jacqueline O'Keefe

FOR SALE

MY ENTIRE FLOCK OF PUREBRED RAMBOUILLET EWES, AND STUD RAMS TO GO WITH THEM

Everything registered to date. Mostly Madsen and Hansen breeding. Have been a breeder for 26 years, but must sell out on account of health.

Write for bargain price

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produce the maximum results...*

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Top Pen of 5	}	San Angelo Sheep Show and Sale, Texas
Top Pen of 10		
Top Stud	}	National Ram Sale
Top Pen 5 Studs		
Top Pen 5 Range		
Top Pen 10 Range		

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Breeding stock for sale at all times. Special price on 700 good registered ewes, mixed ages, including 300 yearlings, for September and October delivery.

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W. C. OLSEN, Mgr.

MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

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Offering for Fall Delivery Carload Lots of Registered Yearling Range Rams and Ram Lambs. Also Carload of Registered Stud Yearling Ewes.

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1360 acres owned, 320 leased land; 800 high grade Corriedale ewes, registered Corriedale rams; full equipment; located in Minnesota. (Will lease to reliable and experienced sheepman. For lease give 5 responsible references.)

Write Box W, National Wool Grower
509 Pacific National Life Bldg.
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A LIMITED NUMBER OF BORDER COLLIE SHEEP DOGS FOR SALE

In these critical times of labor shortage, this dog will do the work of two men herding, gathering, driving sheep and goats!



DIAMOND BAR RANCH
ROCKSPRINGS, TEXAS

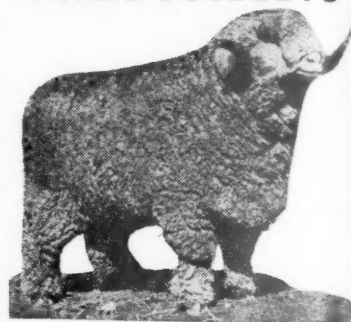
Kansas City

DURING the last week of July absence of shipping orders and persistent rumors that the government planned certain changes in the subsidy set-up operated in conjunction with increased receipts to effect sharp reductions in values of sheep and lambs. Prices of spring lambs dropped a full \$2 from a top of \$16.35, the season's high, at the close of the previous week, to the season's low up to that time, of \$14.25.

Announcement of the subsidy changes eliminating the 95 cent per hundred-weight subsidy to packers and granting subsidies on a graduated scale to producers and feeders was announced immediately thereafter. No doubt this new government order has been discussed in detail in other pages of this paper. One peculiar feature of the order, however, calls for some comment. That is the fact that no requirement is made as to length of time of ownership of the animals to make such owner eligible for the subsidy. Under this ruling it is possible for speculators to purchase animals from producers or feeders and by selling them immediately to authorized slaughterers become eligible for the subsidy payments. In view of this situation this market has advised producers and feeders to sell only to authorized slaughterers, or, if they must sell to others, to make sure that the full amount of the subsidy is added to the sale price. After all, the plan was designed for the benefit of the producer or feeder and he should not permit any middle man to reap the harvest.

Immediately after the effective date of this order, further reductions were effected in the market value of sheep and lambs so that present prices show reductions, as compared with the high spot of the season, totaling approximately the full amount of the subsidy payable to producer and feeder plus the amount of the subsidy previously paid to slaughterers. In other words current quotations range from \$2.65 to \$3 under the season's high point. As compared with the close of July, current quotations for spring lambs of good and choice grade are 60 to 75 cents lower and they are now quotable at \$13.25 to \$13.65. Medium and good kinds are \$1 lower at \$12 to \$13 and common lots are also \$1 lower at \$10 to \$11.75. Yearlings figure a flat \$1.25 lower with good and choice kinds quoted at \$11.50 to

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Helen Tyler Belote, Secretary
Detroit, Michigan

\$12 and medium and good kinds at \$10.50 to \$11.25. Good and choice slaughter ewes are \$1 to \$1.25 lower at \$6 to \$6.50 and common and medium kinds \$1.25 lower at \$4.75 to \$5.75. Shipper demand is comparatively strong at this market at the present time and prices paid on such orders have been ranging from 25 to 40 cents above those paid by local killers.

Bob Riley

St. Joseph

SHEEP receipts for the month of August up to and including the 28th were 49,698 compared with 66,911 for the month of July and 83,257 in August a year ago. Of the month's total 38,000 came from native territory.

The lamb market was very uneven during the month and prices are \$1 to \$1.25 lower than the close of July.

Best natives on the close sold at \$13.-25 with others down to \$12 or lower.

Early in the month Idaho lambs sold up to \$14.50, but on the close choice kinds were quoted at \$13.50 to \$13.75.

Demand for feeding lambs was good, with sales during the past week at \$14.-50 to \$14.60, while early in the month sales ranged up to \$15. Aged sheep closed around \$1.25 lower with best native ewes on late days at \$6.25, and fair to good kinds \$5.25 to \$6, and culls down to \$4 or lower.

H. H. Madden

The 1945 Lamb Crop Report

THE 1945 lamb crop, estimated at 28,250,000 head, was about 1 million head or 3½ per cent smaller than the 1944 lamb crop the Department of Agriculture reported on August 3. It was about 2¼ million head or 8 per cent below the 10-year (1934-43) average and with the exception of 1935—following the 1934 drought—it was the smallest since 1929.

The higher percentage lamb crop (number of lambs saved per 100 ewes 1 year old and over on January 1) this year offset to some extent the decrease of 6 per cent in breeding ewes compared with 1944. This higher percentage resulted largely from the rather favorable weather at lambing time over most of the country. The percentage this year is 86.7 compared with 84.3 in 1944, 83.0 in 1943 and a 10-year average of 84.8. The estimated number of ewes 1 year

53 REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE EWES FOR SALE

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For History of the Breed, List of Members, Pedigree Blanks, Etc., Address the Secretary.

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old and over on January 1 this year was 32,591,000, compared with 34,707,000 a year earlier, a 10-year average number of 36,054,000 and a peak of 37,722,000 on January 1, 1943.

In the 13 western sheep states (the 11 western states, South Dakota and Texas), the estimated lamb crop of 18,818,000 is only about 317,000 head or less than 2 per cent smaller than the 1944 lamb crop but is 963,000 head or 5 per cent below the 10-year average. It was the smallest crop for these states since 1937. The number of breeding ewes on January 1, 1945, was 23,105,000, a drop of 1,134,000 or about 5 per cent from a year earlier. The percentage lamb crop for these states as a whole was up from 78.9 last year to 81.4 this year. There was considerable variation among the states in the changes from last year in the percentage crop, up in 9 states, down in three and unchanged in one. The number of lambs saved was down in all states except in Colorado and Texas.

Texas is the only one of the western sheep states where the number of ewes 1 year old and over on January 1 was larger this year than last. This larger number of ewes and a rather marked increase in the percentage lamb crop from 71 in 1944 to 77 this year resulted in a record lamb crop of 5,284,000. This number is nearly 700,000 head or 15 per cent larger than the 1944 crop and is about 550,000 head above the previ-

ous record crop of 1941. The Texas crop this year was about 19 per cent of the total lamb crop and 28 per cent of the western lamb crop—these being record percentages.

Although the 1945 lamb crop was

smaller than that of 1944, available records of marketings and slaughter indicate that at least as many 1945 lambs had gone to slaughter by August 1 as had 1944 lambs to the same date—a result, largely, of the record slaughter of

The Lamb Crops—1943, 1944, and 1945
(All Numbers in Thousands; That is, add 000)

STATE	Breeding Ewes, 1 Yr. Old and Over, Jan. 1 Numbers			Lamb Crop Docked								
				Per cent of ewes January 1			Numbers Docked					
	1943	1944	1945	1943	1944	1945	1943	1944	1945	1943	1944	1945
Arizona*	514	478	454	79	79	80	408	376	365			
California	2,353	2,188	2,021	85	86	91	2,000	1,882	1,839			
Colorado	1,563	1,500	1,425	88	79	88	1,375	1,185	1,254			
Idaho	1,454	1,309	1,200	99	103	104	1,439	1,348	1,248			
Montana	2,944	2,740	2,375	81	84	81	2,385	2,302	1,924			
Nevada	555	516	490	81	78	75	450	402	368			
New Mexico*	1,635	1,551	1,467	69	67	68	1,133	1,035	995			
Oregon	1,131	1,007	886	80	89	89	905	896	789			
So. Dakota	1,582	1,471	1,273	89	81	84	1,409	1,186	1,065			
Texas	7,103	6,464	6,862	63	71	77	4,475	4,589	5,284			
Utah	2,029	1,948	1,845	78	78	77	1,583	1,519	1,421			
Washington	422	359	316	100	107	110	422	384	348			
Wyoming	2,881	2,708	2,491	77	75	77	2,218	2,031	1,918			
Total 13												
Western States	26,166	24,239	23,105	77.2	78.9	81.4	20,202	19,135	18,818			
Total 35												
Native States	11,556	10,468	9,486	96.2	96.7	99.4	11,108	10,113	9,432			
U. S. Total	37,722	34,707	32,591	83.0	84.4	86.7	31,310	29,248	28,250			

*Includes Indian-owned sheep in Arizona and New Mexico

California and Texas lambs. With early and generally good to excellent pastures in the native sheep states the lambs in this area made better than average growth. In the western sheep states cold, wet weather to the end of June in the Rocky Mountain and intermountain states was somewhat unfavorable for the growth of the lambs, but with good summer range conditions the lambs from these states are expected to make at least average growth. The severe drought that has developed over much of New Mexico and parts of Arizona and West Texas has reduced the condition of the lambs over this area and a large part of these lambs may have to be marketed at light weights.

The lamb crop of 9,432,000 head in the native sheep states was 681,000 head or nearly 7 per cent smaller than the 1944 crop and 1,376,000 below the 10-year average. The number of ewes 1 year old and over in these states on January 1 (9,486,000) was down nearly 1 million head or 9 per cent. This decrease in ewes was partly offset by an increase in the percentage lamb crop from 96.6 last year to 99.4 this year. The lamb crop was below last year's in all of the north central states and in most of the important sheep states in other regions.

The estimate of the 1945 lamb crop is based upon reports of sheep producers whose flocks on January 1, 1945 contained about 2.9 million breeding ewes (including ewe lambs). This number is about 8 per cent of the total estimated ewes. For the native sheep states the reports were largely obtained by the rural mail carriers in cooperation with the Post Office Department. For the western sheep states they were obtained by mail from owners of both range and ranch flocks.

Details by states and groups of states are shown in the accompanying table.
—Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Oregon Sheep for South America

TWENTY-NINE of Oregon's fine sheep have started their journey to South America in an express car from Salem, Oregon, by way of New York, where they will be put aboard the steamer William Carson, which will take them to Bogota, Columbia.

An entire express car was used for this consignment with an O.D.T. order. In the consignment were seventeen head of Romney ewes and nine Romney rams, two Corriedale ewes and one Corriedale ram, all yearlings. They were in the care of an attendant from Portland to New York City.

The Romneys were from the flock of Abrens Farms of Turner, Oregon, and from the Gilbert flock of Shaw, Oregon. Corriedales were from the Charles Evens flock of Salem, Oregon.

Eddie and Henry Abrens made the selections of sheep for the shipment and arranged all details to start the sheep on their long journey in good condition.

The deal was made possible through Mr. William J. Murphy, Lindsay, Ontario, Canada.

Henry and Eddie Abrens made a shipment of 60 head of Romney ewes and rams to Venezuela, South America, about a year ago.

A Romney ram from the Abrens farms and a Corriedale ram from the Evens farm topped the sale in their respective breed at the recent California Ram Sale.

The sheep in this last shipment are consigned to the following breeders in Colombia: Alfonse Rubio Cuervo, Herando Ricawite, Jose Antonio Umana, and for the Ministorio De La Economia National.

This export of sheep to South America sets a new milestone in the prominence that American sheepmen are attaining in the improvement of better livestock for breeding purposes.

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Try This On Your Cookstove

JUST a few days before I skipped the country last September I had a very charming caller from Reykjavik, Iceland. His name is Dr. Haldor Palsson. He is a sheep and wool expert for the Icelandic government and also one of the leading breeders of Icelandic sheep. Dr. Palsson says that in Iceland the meat delicacy most appreciated by the people and the most expensive meat item on hotel and restaurant menus is, of all things, sheep's head. He gave me the directions for preparing a sheep's head for eating:

Take an entire sheep's head, including the tongue, and clip the wool off as closely as possible. Insert a straight poker or preferably a wooden rod like a dowel pin into the head from the severed neck position. This poker or rod should be inserted above the palate, leaving the mouth (the sheep's, not yours) closed. Using the poker as a handle, singe off all remaining wool and hair, turning constantly to avoid burning the skin. Singe off any remaining wool or hair with a red hot poker.

Split the head longitudinally, down through the cranium, with a cleaver or saw, but do not split the two halves completely apart. Remove the brain and discard it. Wash the head in cold water, then in warm water. Scrape off all dirt from the skin using a blunt knife and a cloth. Clean the inside of the mouth, (the sheep's, not yours), with a scrub brush.

Boil the head, with the halves opened, two or three hours, or until the flesh is easily removed from the bone.

Serve hot or cold, eating directly from the bone or remove the flesh from the bone before serving if appearances are important.

Half a head is an ample serving for a man. Thus sayeth Dr. Palsson.

I am an inquisitive but a very timid soul, one who loves to try anything new provided some other fellow tries it first and gives it unqualified approval. Will some daring young blade like Sylvan Pauly or Doc McClure please test this recipe and then, if sheep's head is really good, invite me to dinner.

J. F. Wilson

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This directory is being started for the benefit of both breeder and buyer. It keeps the breeder's name before the buying public at all times and offers the prospective buyer an opportunity to choose his sheep from the stock of outstanding breeders of the West.

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Cedaredge, Colorado
BROADMEAD FARMS*
Amity, Oregon
BURTON, T. B.*
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Amity, Oregon
WANKIER, FARRELL T.*
Levan, Utah
WINN & SON, R. E.*
Nephi, Utah

★

Domestication Of Sheep

(Continued from page 21)

of the world population is vegetarian by choice—by religious custom or because of scarcity. Chinese fall into the first and last categories and the Hindus into the second. The Hebrews are famous for having established the most observed customs on meat eating. Moses sanctioned the cloven-hoofed cud-chewing mammals and the grain-eating fowls as fit food for man, but placed strong taboos against the pig.

It took a long while before the human race took full advantage of sheep meat in the diet, for abstinence from its use was deep in the custom of the people. It may have taken people a long time to develop the heart to kill animals so closely attached to them. Its use was gradual from sacrificial purposes to human use on festive occasions, and

finally the transition to wider use took place, although nomads used horse and camel flesh in preference to that of sheep. People of Spain made little use of it and it took a hard-hitting advertising campaign to convert the American public into a group of lamb eaters. England has led all other nations as lovers of sheep meat, but the English preference for it has been cultivated in the last 150 years. The famous Roman historian, Pliny, gives an early point of view, "Sheep likewise are in great request both in regard they serve as sacrifices to appease the Gods, and also by reason of their fleece yielding so profitable a use: for even as men are beholden to the boeuf for their principle food and nourishment which they labour, so they must acknowledge that they have their clothing and coverture for their bodies from the poorer sheepe."

Wool Promotion Reviewed

(Continued from page 8)

and maintain a list of 3,000 of the leading educators of the country in universities, colleges, high schools and grade schools who are concerned chiefly with teaching home economics, textiles and the clothing courses. We have just organized, and will maintain during the current school year, a regular monthly service of educational material based upon the results of a survey conducted to determine what was most desired.

Education of Buyers and Retail Sales Staffs—We send out, from time to time, educational material to the heads of personnel divisions of retail stores engaged in training buyers and sales people in the values of textiles and clothing.

Radio—We maintain a radio service, furnishing scripts running from 1½ to 5 minutes to 583 women commentators on all of the radio stations of the country. In addition, during this present year, we have made five radio broadcasts over national and international hook-ups.

Personal Appearances—At the beginning of each buying season in New York, and during the year, we make personal appearances before gatherings of heads of stores, merchandise managers, and buyers, discussing with them the importance of wool in clothing and the fashion trends in textures, colors and finishes. This has become an important part of the Council's work because it has a tremendous influence upon the buying of retail stores.

Exhibits—The Council, it will be recalled, designed and built the great Wool Exhibit for the Army War Show which traveled throughout the country. The Mohair Exhibit is now being distributed under the auspices of the Brooklyn Museum and directly by the Council. In this undertaking, it has had the efficient cooperation of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association. We are now designing and obtaining costs of a compact, class-room exhibit for colleges and schools.

Brochures—The Council continues to distribute its brochures on wool and mohair and literature obtained from the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Commerce, etc. It has just published "A Capsule Course on Wool"—first printing 50,000 copies.

Personal Communications—We receive on an average of ten requests daily from trade factors, educators, students, merchants, libraries, publications, etc., for information on wool. Each request entails personally written letters and, in many cases, the mailing of literature.

Federal Trade Commission—The Council has forwarded information to the Federal Trade Commission, during the past year, which has resulted in action being taken against half a dozen manufacturers making false and misleading statements regarding their products, which were to the disadvantage of wool.

Future Scope of Operations

In considering the future of the Council, it must be borne in mind that it is just now reaping the benefits or the liabilities of a continuing, dynamic program. As the Council has become better known, it has become increasingly a source of information for the trade, for retail merchants, and for teachers and students.

The most serious problem, which is growing more acute, is a competent staff, competent both in ability and in numbers. The type of intelligence and experience required in this field to do a competent job commands excellent salaries, and competent people are competed for. After training good assistants, your Director has lost them in four instances to other organizations who have paid half again, and in one instance, twice as much as the Council could pay. The result has been that the burden of much detail, including the gathering of information and the writing of numerous articles, news

stories and brochures, has fallen on your Director. This has been in addition to numerous radio appearances and personal talks to merchandising groups.

The Executive Committee should now re-evaluate the requirements of the Council, in the light of postwar requirements and its status as the leading source of information on wool and wool textile products.

"Political Activities" of the Council

The American Wool Council is primarily and basically an organization designed to conduct an educational and

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BREEDING FLOCKS for years have suffered from lack of vitamins in their feed. Too much faith was placed in range and pasture grasses, which have steadily gone down in food value due to soil depletion and heavy grazing. Especially is this true during the fall and winter when grass dries out and loses much of its feeding value. Even ordinary range supplements may be lacking in necessary vitamins and organic salts.

THAT'S WHY Ful-O-Pep Range Breeder Cubes are fortified with nature's richest vitamin combination—a Vitamin Boost derived from fresh, tender cereal grasses—along with other rich sources of vitamins and organic salts.

FUL-O-PEP RANGE BREEDER CUBES are excellently adapted for range feeding. This feed offers an appetizing variety of nutrients to help promote health and energy and thus help build heavy, dense fleeces. And essential vitamins, proteins and organic salts contribute to bone, muscle, blood and reproduction strength. For more details see your Ful-O-Pep dealer or write



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promotional program on behalf of wool. Its functions are not to engage in "lobbying" for or against any legislation or the acts of government agencies. Its contact with these agencies should be confined to making constructive use of their facilities. During the present war period, it has not held strictly to this formula. The reason has been that under wartime conditions, orders and directives of temporary wartime bureaus have affected directly the immediate sale and future fortunes of wool and wool products. Therefore, the Council, in "selling" wool, has opposed or supported these measures.

Such action cannot, in the strict sense of the word, be called "lobbying" or exerting political influence. Since government, under abnormal stress of war, interfered with the processes of free enterprise, the Council felt free to express an opinion regarding these interferences when they threatened the future progress of wool.

For example, the Council has urged publicly that wool used in U.N.R.R.A. relief fabrics be domestic wool. This recommendation was adopted by Congress against efforts of government agencies who preferred foreign wool because of its lower price. The Council opposed compulsory adulteration of wool products and M-388C because they constituted a threat to the whole structure of wool growing and wool textile manufacturing and were based on a faulty premise. The Council opposed the wool maximum average price (M.A.P.) order of O.P.A., because it would force American wool textile manufacturers to adulterate their fabrics with reused wool or rayon. The premise advanced by the Council that the above orders were not only unnecessary but destructive is now admitted by the very government agencies which were most active in devising and endeavoring to enforce them.

The period of wartime directives in the wool growing and wool textile industries is apparently at an end. Therefore, it is incumbent upon the Council, as part of its permanent program, to determine its future course with respect to participation in any matters concerned with Congress or government agencies. As Executive Director, it is my strong recommendation that the Council, in the future, refrain from participating in any activity which can be regarded as having to do with national or state legislation or with actions by government agencies under powers conferred upon them by Congress.



On the second Sunday in September the shepherds of Belalp in the Valais, Switzerland, (altitude 7,011 feet) celebrate the arrival of their sheep from the summer pastures located above the Aletsch Glacier. This photograph shows how eagerly the natives, both young and old, await the arrival of the animals.

Photo—Karl Egli, Zurich

Shepherd Sunday On Switzerland's Belalp

By Karl Egli

YEARLY on the second Sunday in September the peasants in the region of Belalp above Brigue, in the Swiss Valais, celebrate Shepherd Sunday. This day has been set aside for the return of the sheep from the summer pastures, and many a farmer's hopes for the winter are pinned on the size and condition of his returning flock.

At the beginning of May the sheep of the nearby villages of Naters and Blatten are driven through Belalp to the lonely pastures higher up. There, throughout the summer, they are left alone and only every three or four weeks a herdsman climbs up to the grazing grounds to feed the animals some salt and to check up on their general condition. If a sheep has had an accident the man will detach its earmark and submit the proof of its death to the owner.

On the second Sunday in September all the sheep owners gather at sunrise on the glorious Alpine plateau of Belalp. Preceding them four or five shepherds are already on their way to the perilously located pastures where the sheep have spent the summer months. The waiting peasants first offer their

prayers for the safe return of their flocks during an open-air Mass. Afterwards the long hours of waiting are spent in friendly companionship.

After the shepherds have reached the herds and assembled them by means of curious guttural calls, the tedious descent for Belalp is started. Adventurous animals have to be kept off from browsing the juicy herbs that often grow on the very brink of the precipice, and tiny lambs, lagging behind from sheer fatigue, must be carried occasionally.

At last the peasants waiting at Belalp perceive the long line of sheep cautiously stepping down the mountain side. A rush is made to catch a first glimpse of them as they approach the village and are driven to a spacious corral for the night. By about 7 p.m. the herds, numbering from 800 to 1000 heads, are together, ready for a preliminary inspection by their owners. A merry "Sheep Dinner" follows this function.

Early on Monday begins the task of sorting the animals. From the general corral the identified sheep are then led to the smaller "owners' enclosures." A pasture-fee of twenty-five centimes per sheep has to be paid at that time by the farmers.

Washing the sheep is next on the program. Each peasant drives his flock of 20 to 50 animals to the Alpsee. The

sturdiest member of the herd is now driven or thrown into the lake and, as soon as their leader begins to swim toward the opposite bank, the rest of the flock follows. This cleansing process is necessarily accompanied by plenty of noise, but as soon as the animals have crossed the lake, the brilliant sunshine and mountain breeze accomplish a thorough drying within a few hours.

Then, one by one, the herds and their owners leave for their homes, where the all-important work of shearing is immediately begun.

Colorado Meeting

(Continued from page 22)

cism by the Colorado sheepmen, which culminated in the adoption of a resolution expressing opposition to a blanket reduction on all special limit permits and suggesting that each case be taken separately and in cases "where it is found that the special limit is justified, to support several family units, no clause providing for redistribution reductions be written in the permit so long as the ownership remains static." One of the arguments cited for special consideration on cuts in Colorado is that special limits were set at lower levels in that state than in some others. It was estimated by some growers that out of 350 such special limit cases in the West, from 150 to 200 were in Colorado.

Question was also raised about the consideration given by the Forest Service to the advisory boards now functioning in Colorado. Mr. Sandvig stated that the advice of the advisory boards had been sought in securing information on which to base rules and regulations, but that the administration of the rules and regulations once established was necessarily the function of the Forest Service officials. Criticism was also made by some growers of the Forest Service policy of apparently assuming that the only way to improve the grazing areas was through cuts and not doing constructive work on the range areas.

Individual cases were discussed at the State Forest Advisory Board meeting as well as the proposed elimination of all livestock, mainly cattle, from certain areas in the Pike forest by January 1, 1950, as a conservation measure. The board opposed the elimination of livestock from any range and appointed a

committee to study the Pike Forest situation. They also asked that the Forest Service assist in the regulation of game on the forests.

The results of wool shrinkage work at the wool laboratory in the State College at Fort Collins were discussed by Messrs. Eugene Bertone and LaMar Esplin. Mr. Walter Crew of the traffic department of the Denver Union Stockyards suggested that sheepmen spread their shipments out as evenly as possible and not think of Monday as the best market day in the week. Other speakers were John T. Caine, III, manager of the National Western Stock Show; Prager Miller, district representative of the O.P.A.; and Carl Regneir, acting district agent of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

AUXILIARY RAM



Mrs. Perry N. Johnston and her son with the Corriedale ram that she and her husband donated to be sold in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dobbin for his many years of service and support to the Oregon Wool Growers. The Women's Auxiliary received the proceeds, which, through sale and resale, mounted to \$1105. Various purchasers of the ram were: Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, \$250; Frank Wilkinson, Heppner, \$150; C. M. Tensen, Ontario, \$25; A. I. Eoff, Salem, \$100; Frank Chapman, Pendleton, \$110; Dave Waddell, Amity, \$110; W. H. Steiwer, Fossil, \$100; J. H. Dobbin, Enterprise, \$100; Floyd Fox, Silverton, \$85; Gaylord Madison, Echo, (final owner) \$75. The transaction was a feature of the recent Oregon Ram Sale at Pendleton.

—Photo by Bus Howdysheill

4-H Girls Remake Old Clothes

RURAL girls are practicing ideas in clothing conservation and family wardrobes are undergoing a thorough remaking these days as a result of 4-H Club competition, Miss Rhea Hurst, newly appointed assistant state 4-H Club leader, reports.

Old clothes in many Utah homes are not being discarded, she said. They are being transformed instead. "Dad's discarded suit may make an outfit for daughter, his old dress shirts may blossom out in new coloring as women's blouses, and even his neckties may turn up in some form of feminine apparel," she said.

—Reprinted from Salt Lake Tribune

M. L. Buchanan, Secretary
W. A. Denecke, President

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Joe Bush Discovers America

IN May, 1945, Joe Bush and me, Peter, started on a trip-visit and vacation tour that took us as far east as Rochester, New York, as far south as St. Louis, and as far north as St. Paul. The incentive of the trip was to visit our grandson, the Hon. Charles Richard Benson (35 years this side of his election as Governor of Illinois) born to our daughter Doris Betty on a farm near to Sycamore, Illinois. We met and talked with people of 14 states and the province of Ontario, Canada. We crossed the peace bridge from Buffalo to Fort Erie for steak dinner not to be had in the states; crossed the International Bridge at Niagara Falls; saw the tobacco fields of Ontario and then came back into the states by way of the tunnel under the Detroit River from Windsor, Ontario to Detroit, Michigan. With Mr. Swen Benson of Sycamore, Illinois, we looked over the Chicago stock yards for feeder cattle and found the yards almost clean of cattle of any kind.

Joe Bush and me started with an option on the theory that somewhere there was a center of "Scenic America." We are back now sold on the hunch that All of America is so beautiful, her grandeur so magnificent, her many attractions so different, so tremendous and so lavishly scattered that it takes all of America to make up "America the Beautiful," and no one place has a monopoly on the Scenic Wonderland That Is America The Beautiful. Only those who will not see can generate enough egotism and proclaim one spot to be the "Center of Scenic America." "Let there be light" that we may see the beauty of a neighbor's tree.

America the Beautiful, all of it, from ocean to ocean, from border to gulf; the historic east where our country was born, the cradle of liberty, the pulpit where, under God, all men were declared free and equal; the magnificent distances of her prairie states, the splendor of her Great Lakes and rivers, her transportation system of water, rail and air; her great system of communication that makes all her people neighbors; the production of her fields of agriculture that provides ample substances for all her people everywhere; the majesty of her many mountain

ranges; the wealth of her minerals tucked away with the rocks with which God ribbed the structure of the world; the timber in her mighty forests; the wealth from the range and the ranch; her wonderland and ever growing cities; the farm and city homes of her people; the proven valor of her soldiers at the front; the loyalty of the home folks in the army as soldiers of the common good; America, the home of many millions of people; a matchless mansion with forty-eight chambers where live one people, where flies one flag—that is America the Beautiful. That is the AMERICA we speak of when we proudly say "My Own, My Native Land."

And now we're back, Joe Bush and me, back with the "hives and new straw hat," back home again on the Sheepfold range where sheep run free; where cattle range with the elk, the deer and the antelope; where the coyote yippers; where the bob-cat yowls; where the wind plays soft in the trees; where the quaken-asps quivers with each little breeze; where the pine sings a deep baritone; where the bob-white whistles, and the woodpecker drums. We roll out our bed-roll, take life as it comes where the wind plays a tune in the trees.

We have had us a time, Joe Bush and me, back there in New York where our kin folks live, brothers and sister and in-laws, too, back on the farm where we were born and raised (till we ran away). We attended church on the village green with folks we knew, but hadn't seen since Bryan made the race for president. We flowered the graves of wife, mother and dad, and played with a "nubbin" our first grand child, a son born on the prairies of Illinois. We had us a time, Joe Bush and me, and now we're back on the Sheepfold range where the wind plays a tune in the trees.

Home again where song birds twitter; where rivers rush, where eagles scream; where the skyline is etched with mountain peaks, where mountains are rugged and the salt flats bare; where there ain't no foliage anywhere; where we live like live ones and when we die they lay us away in the alkali. We'll "rest in peace" there, Joe and me, where the sand is warm on the desert floor, where the wind plays free in the pinon pine—the West where we live and expect to die.

Peter Spraynozzle
of Sheepfold, Utah.
U. S. A.

Around The Range Country

Around the Range Country is the individual sheepman's section of the National Wool Grower and is open for reports of range and livestock conditions and other information or expressions of opinion on problems of interest to sheepmen generally.

The reports of conditions preceding sheepmen's letters in each state in Around the Range Country are taken from the telegraphic summaries for the week ending August 28, as published in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, U. S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau.

ARIZONA

Excellent growing weather. Cotton and grains good progress. Threshing alfalfa seed. Some food damage to crops along Santa Cruz River, but rains improved desert ranges. Ranges improved, stock water plentiful, and cattle and sheep gaining weight.

CALIFORNIA

Warm, sunny weather in interior. Considerable fog and moderate temperatures along coast beneficial.

Crick, Humboldt County

We have had an average feed year—all livestock are in splendid condition. Choice young breeding ewes have been sold in this area for \$14 per head. Reliable farm labor is slightly more available than a year ago.

Operating costs are practically the same as a year ago. They are out of line with the market value of wool and lamb.

The losses from predatory animals have been severe. Believe a state bounty system operating with the Fish and Wildlife Service, similar to Utah, Wyoming, and other western states, would reduce our losses from coyotes.

A. E. Lyons

COLORADO

Harvesting grains practically completed. Sugar beets good showing. Livestock continues good to excellent. Ranges improved, due to general precipitation.

IDAHO

Warm until close of week, then cooler. General light to heavy showers in southeast, elsewhere light and scattered. Harvesting and threshing grains continue, with good yields. Very dry in north and southwest, with numerous fires reported. Livestock in good condition.

MONTANA

Warm and dry, with local light showers over weekend. Ideal for harvest. Spring and winter grain harvests continue. Some wheat planted and up in north-central. Grasshoppers damaging alfalfa seed crop and early planted wheat. Flax being cut. Corn late. Second cutting of alfalfa stacked. Beginning to feed cattle in some areas, due to dry ranges.

Chinook, Blaine County

Our lambing was very good this year, as we lambled in May. Seventy-one lambs were docked from 50 ewes. We did not feed the sheep at all last winter as the pasture was good. It was such an open winter there was no time they could not graze in the fields.

Although there were quite a few coyotes in the valley, they did not bother our sheep, and an airplane hunter

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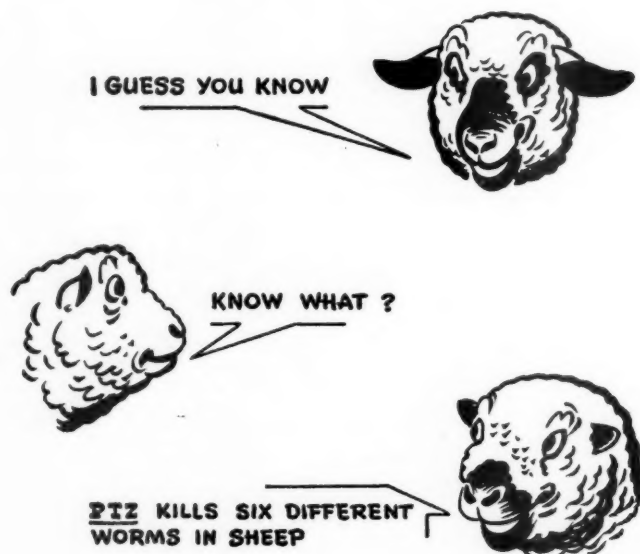
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killed four. I think there should be a bounty on the coyotes to make it worthwhile for the hunters to kill them.

I have heard (July 30) that some lambs have been contracted for \$11.75. We always sell our wether lambs in the fall when we bring the sheep home from summer grazing.

Mrs. R. A. Morris

NEVADA

Second hay crop generally cut and in stack; some damage by local thunderstorms. Good yields of wheat and barley. Ranges drying out, but water supply holding up well. Sheep off high ranges in good condition; cattle movement slow.

NEW MEXICO

Light to moderate precipitation general over entire state. Ranges and livestock in good condition and improving. Fourth cutting of alfalfa under way in south.

Bloomfield, San Juan County

There has been very little rain in San Juan County, New Mexico, although there has been plenty in Colorado (August 27).

No contracts have been made on lambs for fall delivery since the effective date of the lamb subsidy, but the contract price before August 5 was 13 cents.

I have sufficient herders, but neither state nor government agencies assisted in procuring help.

There is a little difficulty getting oil cake, but soy beans for winter feed are plentiful. The coyote situation is very bad, showing a need for more and better trappers. Only some kinds of ammunition are available.

M. A. Witbank

Hope, Eddy County

Weather here has been very dry and hot since July 1 of last year. There has been very little moisture and feed is very short (August 1). There was a decrease of 10 to 15 per cent in the number of lambs saved per 100 ewes compared with last year.

Sugar, lard and bacon have been hard to get. The coyote situation is not too bad, because everyone takes part in their extermination and ammunition is available most of the time.

Sheepmen were not so well pleased with the returns from their wool sale as last year. The shrinkage was too high.

George S. Teel

Farmington, San Juan County

Contract prices on light feeders before August 5 were 10 cents. Plenty of herders available (August 29), but lard, sugar, dried fruits and salt have been hard to get. The general feeling on returns for wools sold under the government plan has been good.

The coyote situation is very serious, being worse now than at any time during the last twenty years. The San Juan Basin Wool Growers Association covers an area of about 100 square miles. The sheepmen of this association have been assessing themselves five cents per head on their sheep for the funds to pay hired trappers. The state puts up one dollar for every dollar the association puts up. We have been using all this for trappers and have been doing this the past eight years. I feel safe in saying that we have two coyotes for every one we had when we started this plan. Our losses are ten times greater than they have been in the past.

I would like to see all western states join and put a bounty of from \$5 to \$8 per head on coyotes. This price should be uniform to discourage bootlegging. Canada and Old Mexico would possibly bring some in, but that would be unavoidable.

If the assessment on sheep was raised to 3 cents per head, I think we would have sufficient funds to cover this bounty. I would be willing to pay as much as 10 cents per head for the next two years, as I think it would be cheaper than what we are now doing.

O. J. Carson

OREGON

Hot and dry at beginning; cooler later in week, with moderate to heavy rain locally in northwest and on coast, but very light elsewhere. Harvest of grains well advanced. Corn improving. Haying nearing completion, except later cutting of alfalfa. Most pastures dry, but livestock in good condition.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Near seasonal temperatures. Corn slow progress; uneven development; stages tassel to roasting ear. Pastures and ranges good where recent moisture, browning elsewhere. Scattered fall plowing.

Hoover, Butte County

Feed here is good (July 24) but not as good as last year. The number of lambs saved per 100 ewes was much smaller than last year. Feeder lambs in this area are being contracted at 12

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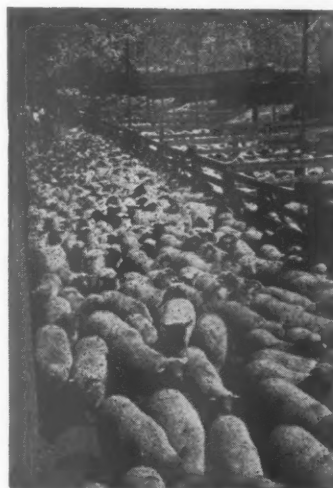
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— Say Sheepmen

MORNING MILK

cents in comparison to 10-10 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents last year.

Sufficient herders are available, the office of the County Agent is assisting in securing help. Most clips sold under the government plan brought 45 to 48 cents outright. Wool was unusually light, averaging 7 to 8 pounds. The feeling toward this plan is not favorable.

The coyote situation is under control with sufficient ammunition available.

Ingman Karlson

TEXAS

Showers in north and northeast; elsewhere none except along the coast from Corpus Christi to Houston and in the lower Rio Grande Valley, where excessive hurricane rains occurred last of week. Cotton loss in storm area serious to counties affected, but minor considering state as a whole. Ranges good except in west and south. Cattle satisfactory, but some flesh loss on Edwards Plateau and extreme south.

UTAH

Thunderstorms at beginning of week delayed grain harvest, improved all ranges, and damaged some hay in northeast. Remainder of week clear and warm.

Heber City, Wasatch County

We have had a lot of rain in the mountains, and the feed looks good. At present I have all the herders I need (August 25).

The coyote situation is quite bad, and I have been unable to get any ammunition until just recently.

Hyrum Christenson

Fountain Green, Sanpete County

Weather and feed conditions here have been good, above average compared to previous years. No lamb contracts have been made for fall delivery since August 5, and contract prices before then were from \$12 to \$13 per hundred.

I have not been able to procure a sufficient number of herders, nor have state or government agencies been of any assistance.

Wool sales under the government plan this year have been unsatisfactory.

Coyotes are bad and getting worse; ammunition is generally available, but sugar and bacon are hard to get.

Main problem now that the war is over, I believe, is to get the boys back home.

George E. Cook

WASHINGTON

Cool latter part of week, with some rain, aided forest fire control in west. Wheat harvest far advanced in late districts; grain piled on ground in some localities. Frost on 22nd damaged some gardens. Pastures and ranges very dry generally.

WYOMING

Freezing in western valleys. Harvesting delayed by rain first of week. Ranges benefited. Livestock good to excellent. Threshing started.

Buffalo, Johnson County

The weather is dry but normal for this time of year (August 24). Grasshoppers are bad in some sections. Some lambs have been contracted for fall delivery since August 5, effective date of the lamb subsidy. Feeder lambs have been contracted at \$13.25 per hundred compared to \$12.75 last year. Contract prices before August 5 were \$12 to \$12.50; fine wool ewe lambs at \$9 per head in comparison to \$7.50 last year.

It seems to me if the government wants to increase sheep numbers, a 10-cent a pound subsidy on wool would have solved the problem.

Everyone seems well pleased with returns for wools sold under the government plan. Food supplies, winter feed, and ammunition have all been available, and the coyote situation has been better than normal.

Bruce T. Pheasant

Rockey Point, Campbell County

Our range is dry and grasshoppers are bad, but feed is fair (August 1). Whiteface crossbred ewe lambs are being contracted at 13 cents while feeder lambs are being contracted at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents in comparison to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1944.

The food supply and herder situation are both good, but the coyotes are quite bad, despite sufficient ammunition.

Frank L. Parks

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"BLACK MARKET" IN MEATS



In an effort to effect equitable distribution of the meat supply, Government agencies have adopted rules and regulations aimed at controlling the slaughter of livestock and the sale of meat. However, the volume of the meat business, the number of packers engaged in it, and the ease with which anyone can enter the packing field, make it difficult to enforce rules and regulations except in the case of the companies with whose

operations the Government has intimate contacts through the Department of Agriculture Meat Inspection Service and the tax experts of the U. S. Treasury.

Paying prices above ceilings for livestock, selling meat at prices above ceilings, diverting livestock from the usual channels, and exceeding slaughter quotas are all "black market" operations.

The "black market" is sufficiently widespread that it

is seriously interfering both with opportunity of the Government to get all the meat it needs and opportunity of consumers, particularly in large consuming centers, to get their equitable share of the available supply.

The only cure for the "black market" is refusal on the part of the consuming public to pay higher-than-ceiling prices or to buy from dealers whose sources of supply are not open and above board, and refusal on the part of livestock producers to sell at prices above legal ceilings or to firms suspected of "black market" operations.

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